INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

REGD. NO. B.1065

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Chronicle

PRICE: ONE ANNA
REGD. NO. B. 1065
FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.
VOL XXIII NO 8 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1935 TWELVE PAGES

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

NEW YEAR GIFT TO INDIA: OTTAWA 1935 MODEL

Police Open Fire On Ajra Crowd

9 KILLED: 20 INJURED

Tragic Sequel To Resistance To Arrest Of Wanted Men

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Jan. 9.

The Ajra Mahammaden trouble culminated very seriously yesterday afternoon in the police opening fire, according to advices received from Kolhapur.

The Mamlatdar of Ajra went there to serve warrants when he was defied and seeing the situation getting out of control he gave orders to fire as a result of which nine persons were killed and 20 were wounded. Medical help was despatched from Kolhapur and the Prime Minister of Kolhapur has left for Ajra this morning.

Great excitement prevails among the Kolhapur Muslims who held a mammoth meeting at midnight yesterday at the Khatik Masjid. They have forwarded written complaints to the Resident Colonel Tate.

Ajra is in the Inchalkaranji Jahagir, situate in the Kolhapur State.

POLICE OPEN FIRE ON CROWD

9 Killed And 20 Injured In Ajra

POONA, Jan. 9.

According to the Kolhapur Correspondent of "Sakkal", the local vernacular paper, nine persons were killed including two women and twenty persons injured at Ajra (Kolhapur State), when the State police opened fire on a Mahomedan crowd at noon yesterday, when the crowd refused to surrender a number of Mahomedans for whose arrest warrants had been issued. The police failed in the attempt to persuade the crowd to disperse or surrender the wanted persons leading to firing.—A.P.

PEOPLE RESIST ARREST OF WANTED MEN

Story Of Police Firing In Ajra

POONA, Jan. 9.

All is new reported quiet at Ajra. Three doctors and a nurse have arrived from Ichalkaranji. Mr. Surve, the Dewan, with a surgeon visited different parts of the town. Twenty-seven arrests have so far been made.

PEOPLE'S RESISTANCE.

Further inquiries into the incidents show that the District Judge, the Karbhari and another official went to make the arrest of the wanted accused and were confronted by a mob of about 150 armed with a variety of weapons and obviously determined to prevent the arrest.

WARNING IGNORED.

The officials tried without success to reason with the mob which later began to pelt them with stones. The officials then gave them warning that fire would be opened if the situation demanded. The mob paid no heed and the police thereupon fired in the air. The crowd resented this and made a determined attack on the police who opened fire.

SANDAL TREES IN CEMETERY.

It is stated that the Muslims of Ajra have been agitated during the past three months in consequence of a dispute over the planting of sandal trees in a cemetery without Government's permission. The Mamlatdar of the place, coming to know that the trees had been planted sent officers for a panchnama. The Muslims misunderstood the purpose of the officers' visit and thought that they were going to uproot the trees and exhume dead bodies.

SEARCH FOR OFFICERS.

A party of Mahomedan residents stopped all vehicles and made a search for the officers. It is not known whether the Panchnama was taken. The Mamlatdar later arrested six leading Mahomedans in connection with these occurrences last month and prosecuted them. Other wanted men were missing and the First Class Magistrate Mr. Patwardhan, issued warrants yesterday for their arrest.—A.P.

WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING

NEW DELHI, Jan. 8.

It is understood that Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Dr. Khan Sahib, Dr. Bidhan Roy and Mr. Govind Vallabh Pant have been specially invited to attend the meeting of the Congress Working Committee in Delhi.—A. P.

Dr. Khan Sahib Arriving To-day

Dr. Khan Saheb, M. L. A., and his son are arriving this morning by the Frontier Mail to receive Mrs. Khan Saheb and her daughter who are returning from Europe by P. & O. boat "Rajputana" this evening.

CONTRACT WITH MARCONI CO.

Delhi Broadcasting Stn. Will Surpass All

LONDON, Jan. 9.

The High Commissioner for India in London has placed a contract with the Marconi Company for the erection of a twenty kilowatt broadcasting station at Delhi. The manufacture of the equipment will begin immediately at the Marconi Works, Chelmsford. The transmitter will be of an advanced design incorporating the most modern developments, in broadcasting technique. It will be several times more powerful than any broadcasting station previously erected in India.—Reuter.

U.S. AND HAGUE COURT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted in favour of America's adherence to the Hague Court, but included a reservation to protect the United States against advisory opinions declaring that the United States enters the Court with the clear understanding that the tribunal shall not, against objection by the United States, entertain any request for advisory opinion touching any dispute or question wherein the United States has claims or interest.—Reuter.

H. H. the Aga Khan chatting with Sir Chimanlal Setalvad at the Garden Party given in his honour at the Race Course lawn on Tuesday by Mr. Shantidas Askuran.

MAHATMA TO VISIT VILLAGES IN DELHI PROVINCE

Socialists And Congressmen Seek Guidance In The Rural Drive Campaign

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 9.

It is understood that Mahatma Gandhi is being requested by the District Congress Committee, local Socialists and other individuals to visit a few villages in the Delhi Province to acquaint himself with first hand knowledge and to guide them as to the channels in which they should work.

Mahatmaji has agreed to it, and it is understood that according to Gandhiji's instructions, Mr. Krishnan Nair has prepared a provisional programme which awaits his sanction.

It is likely that Gandhiji will visit about 18 villages. It will take about five days, and work will have to be done slowly, in view of the fact that Gandhiji's feet, though slightly better, are still giving trouble and he will not be able to do much walking.

A deputation of the D. C. C. waited on Gandhiji and had a long talk, particularly regarding the Village Industries Association and the way in which Congress workers should further the scheme.

NO CONGRESS INTERFERENCE

Leave It To Village Industries Association Says Mahatma

NEW DELHI, Jan. 8.

Mahatmaji received a deputation of the Delhi District Congress Committee this afternoon, which was led by Pandit Indra. The deputationists who numbered about 40 represented to Mahatmaji as to how to carry out the programme of the revival of Village Industries and keep alive the decaying old industries. They mentioned particularly rice and gur industries which are faced with severe competition.

Gandhiji asked them to collect information and gather statistics as to which industries have flourished which have decayed which are still running and what are the possibilities of reviving the industries. He told the deputationists that the work of the revival of Village Industries should be left to the Village Industries Association and the Congress should not interfere directly with their programme.—United Press.

HALIDE EDIB SEES MAHATMA

Has 10 Minutes Interview With Gandhiji

NEW DELHI, Jan. 8.

Madame Halide Edib, the Turkish lady novelist and political fighter, who landed at Bombay recently, paid a visit to Mahatma Gandhi this morning and talked for 10 minutes with him. She will again go to see Mahatmaji tomorrow and will join in his evening prayers.—United Press.

WOMEN'S PROBLEMS

Mrs. C. K. Nair Talks With Mahatma

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, Jan. 8.

Mrs. C. Kottan Nair who is staying here in Gandhiji's camp on her way back from the Karachi Conference has been discussing various women's problems with Gandhiji, like the women movement in India, co-education, use of contraceptives, etc.

COMMOTION IN VICE-REGAL HOUSE

Soldier Runs Amok And Fires Shots

NEW DELHI, January 9.

Considerable commotion prevailed this morning at the Vice-regal House when a European soldier named John is alleged to have fired two shots at Sultan, a constable on duty, when the latter challenged John on moving suspiciously.

John was also on duty. Sultan escaped injuries. Meanwhile, other guards reached the scene of action and overpowered the alleged assailant who has been remanded to custody. Inquiries are proceeding.—United Press.

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, January 9.

The Duke and Duchess of Kent leave for the West Indies for the conclusion of their honeymoon on the 25th instant. They will be away until the beginning of April.

INDO-BRITISH TRADE PACT

LONDON, Jan. 9.

A trade agreement, supplementary to the Ottawa agreement, between the United Kingdom and India was signed at the Board of Trade by Mr. Walter Runciman and the High Commissioner Sir B. N. Mitra. The text will be published to-morrow evening.—Reuter

SUBHAS ARRIVING TO-DAY

Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose is arriving to-day by the Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) which reaches Victoria Terminus at 7-50 a.m.

It is quite probable that he may be driven from Victoria Terminus straight to the Boat, M. V. "Victoria".

SUBHAS BOSE PASSES NAGPUR

Urges Country-wide Agitation For M. N. Roy's Release

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Jan. 9.

Mr. Subhas Bose passed through Nagpur en route to Vienna today by Mail and was met at the station by Mr. Ruikar (Vice-President, All-India Trade Union Congress) Dr. S. G. Patwardhan of Amraoti, Mr. P. K. Salve and other Congressmen. He was accompanied by two Bengal Police officials in mufti. He looked cheerful and freely talked with his friends.

BEARING HIS OWN EXPENSES

Mr. Bose said he was bearing all his journey expenses and denied that the Government had paid for his travelling. He hoped to be able to return to India within three months and the Government were not likely to put any obstacle.

Referring to Mr. Abhyankar's death he said, "We are losing giants one after another and the worst part of it is that their places are not being filled."

When asked as to his views on current politics, he smiled and kept quiet. Continuing he felt country-wide agitation should be started to secure the release of Mr. M. N. Roy.

He had avoided operation as far as possible, but now it was necessary to remove the chronic trouble.

His book on India would be soon published in London.

STOP PRESS.

STATES AND J.P.C. REPORT

NEW DELHI, Jan. 9.

The report of the informal conference of Ministers of Indian States on the J.P.C. recommendations relating to Indian States held in Bombay on 15th December will be considered at a meeting of the Standing Committee of Princes arranged to be held at Delhi on 14th, 15th and 16th instants.

The Standing Committee of Ministers will also meet at about the same time but the exact date is not yet known.

An informal conference between the Princes and Ministers on the J.P.C. proposals as a whole is expected to take place from the 17th to the 20th instant.—A.P.

One Minister In Charge Of Communications

TRANSPORT COUNCIL'S SUGGESTIONS

Stringent Regulations For Buses To Safeguard Railways

NEW DELHI, Jan. 9.

Important conclusions regarding future policy have been reached by the Transport Advisory Council, which concluded its sitting to-day. The Government of India and the Local Governments are asked to place, wherever feasible, in the charge of one Member or Minister, all matters relating to communications.

Besides the existing commitments, funds are to be applied largely to the development of roads which do not duplicate the existing means of transport, and certain uniform rules are suggested for the control of traffic.

STATEMENT OF POLICY.

A concise statement of policy to secure co-ordinated development of road and rail transport has been formulated by the Transport Advisory Council at its meeting on the 7th, 8th and 9th January. The statement runs as follows:—

Construction of Roads and Railways: (1) For the present, the funds available for roads, other than the funds required for the maintenance or for the fulfilment of existing commitments, should be applied largely to the development of roads which do not duplicate the existing means of transport; (2) Where a metalled road runs parallel to a railway, feeder roads giving access from or to that road to or from railway stations, towns and large villages close to it should be constructed, and maintained upto the standard, which will secure that access unimpeded; and (3) (a) In the administration of the road account, any scheme for construction or improvement of roads included in the accepted skeleton system of trunk roads should not be opposed by the Government of India and a scheme for the construction merely on the ground that such a road is parallel to a railway, or improvement of any other road parallel to the railway should require special justification with reference to the circumstances of the particular case.

(b) The accepted skeleton system of trunk roads, referred to above, should be settled in agreement with local Governments.

SAFEGUARDS FOR RAILWAYS.

Control of Traffic: (1) For the double purpose of promoting public safety and convenience and placing competition between road and rail on an equal footing, the following measures should be adopted in regard to motor buses;

(a) Reasonable standard of maintenance of vehicles;

(b) Medical inspection of drivers;

(c) Insurance against passenger and third party risks; and

(d) Adequate inspection and enforcement of regulations. (2) The number of motor buses should be restricted, so as to avoid wasteful competition. In order to secure this end, (a) motor buses or services of motor buses should be licensed for a specified route or specified routes only and (b) in determining whether a license should be granted or not, regard should be had to the following four tests, namely

(i) The extent to which the needs of proposed routes are already served;

(ii) The extent to which the proposed service is desirable in the public interest;

(iii) The traffic needs of the area as a whole, including the need to link up the routes with railways and other routes; and

(iv) The suitability of the routes for the proposed traffic.

(3) It may be expedient in order that fuller advantage may be taken of a particular road; (a) to grant a monopoly of motor bus traffic for a limited period on that road to a well organised service; and (b) to arrange for the issuing of through tickets for journeys, partly by such service and partly by a railway fed by it.

ADMINISTRATIVE MACHINERY.

(A) The Government of India and the Local Governments, particularly under the new Constitution, should, as far as may be feasible and constitutionally possible, place in the charge of one Member or Minister all matters relating to communications; (b) The annual meetings of the Transport Advisory Council, as an advisory body for the co-ordination of road and rail transport, should be continued;

(c) Each Local Government should create or maintain Provincial Boards of Communications with advisory functions relating to matters concerning the co-ordination of road, rail and inland water transport on which railways and the inland water transport of the Province should be adequately represented, and no important scheme of road, rail or inland waterway development should be approved by a local Government, until it has been discussed by the Board after adequate notice has been given to the various interests concerned;

(d) Each Local Government should take measures to establish machinery for the control of motor transport according to the circumstances of each Province which would be adequate to carry out the detailed measures recommended by this Council and accepted by the Local Government for the control of motor transport.

All the above recommendations were adopted unanimously, except part one, items (1), 3 (a) and (b), part two, items 1, 2 and 3 and part three item (a), which were carried by a majority of more than two-thirds of the members present.—A. P.

15 VILLAGES DESTROYED

'Quake Works Havoc In Marmora Islands: Hundreds Homeless

ISTANBUL, Jan. 9.

News which has trickled down here reveals the severe shocks last week caused disastrous earthquake in the islands of Marmora, 50 miles away, in which fifteen villages have been destroyed. At least five deaths have occurred and hundreds have been rendered homeless. The subterranean rumblings continue and the terrified inhabitants are longing to abandon the Islands.—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS
1 Anna Per Word.
Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Vacancies exist for educated unemployed with Banking concern, pay Rs. 40 to 150, enclose As. 1-1|4 for terms. Royal Service Bureau, Meerut. (3505).

Wanted persons to sell "Memory Training" book. As. 6-1|2. Excellent testimonials, good commission. Apply Box No. 3493, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Spinning and Weaving Masters for up-country, apply with certificates Parker and Co. (Staff Suppliers), 22 Apollo Street, Fort. (3500).

Wanted:—Import Piece-goods Office Canvassor of least three years experience or more. Apply Box No. 3483, "Bombay Chronicle."

10. SITUATIONS WANTED

Young French Lady (Parisienne), University trained, requires resident position as French Governess or Tutor. Apply with particulars and salary to Box No. 3496, "Bombay Chronicle."

14. HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

To Let—To vegetarian Hindus, very neat modern flats, Raval Building, near Tilak Bridge, Dadar rents Rs. 55 to 70. Opportunity for lovers of clean surroundings. (3492).

49. HOMOEOPATHY.

The Royal Homoeo and Dental Institute, Delhi. Please apply for prospectus to learn and secure Diplomas of M.B.H. and L.D.Sc. in Homoeopathy and Dentistry respectively (3343).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Muslim Boarding School, Deolali. Principal, Abdus Subhan, M.A., M.R.A.S. Primary to Matric or Cambridge Senior. Sound training. Healthy food. Illustrated Prospectus Free. (3495).

Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas. Expert individual training in Shorthand, Typewriting Book-keeping etc., Inquire immediately. Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road. (3469.)

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

Rays of Light by Swami Bhola Nathji Maharaj: The "Occult Digest" of Chicago, America, says: "For those who love works of the Teachers of India this book will indeed bring rays of light." Cloth Rs. 1|5 post prepaid from R. R. Khanna, University, Lucknow. (9484).

68. PARTNERSHIPS

Gentleman will loan goodly sum or become partner in famous printing and publishing firm. Apply Box No. 3474, "Bombay Chronicle".

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted—Some Influential Stockists and Selling Agents for Perfumery Goods and Patent Medicines. Pay Rs. 120, plus Commission. Apply for terms to:—J.D. & Co., P.O. Box No. 10005, Calcutta. (3504).

Local Agents for our well-known inks in Bombay and Ahmedabad on commission basis. Those who have experience in this line need only apply, R. N. Kakar & Co., Anarkali, Lahore. (3506).

Wanted agents on decent salary and commission for the sale of medicines. Only those having experience need apply. Steno House Agency, Amritsar. (9474)

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavatam, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi, Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow, Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle," Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel". Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golved	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

100. MACHINERY WANTED.

Wanted a Stitching Machine. —Wanted immediately a Stitching Machine, worked by motor power. Write to Box No. 400, "Bombay Chronicle".

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale—English Make Ratner Fire and Theft Resistance Safe, size 30" x 23" x 23", Show Cases and other furniture at bargain price. Apply:—Bombay Motor Car Co., Ltd., Apollo Bunder. (3487).

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Reliable Purchasing House articles of any description. Suitable terms for up-country dealers. Apply Messrs. Winners Trading Co., 31, Humam Street, Fort, Bombay. (3498).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per column inch Per insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED by the abovenamed Railway for the supply of Consumable Stores for a period of one year commencing from 1st April 1935. Copies of Schedules can be obtained on application at the Store-keeper's Office, Bhavnagar Para, on payment of Rs. 2 (two only).

Sealed Tenders (superscribed Tender for Consumable Stores) will be received at Bhavnagar Para by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, Bhavnagar State Railway up to 12-30 p.m. on Thursday the 31st January 1935 accompanied by an Earnest Fee of Rs. 200 to be returned in case the Tender is not accepted. Tenders received after the time prescribed above will not be considered.

The accepted Tenderers will be required to make a Deposit of 10 per cent., of the estimated value of Stores to be supplied. The Deposit to be returned on the completion of the contract in a satisfactory manner, and to be subject to retention, in whole or in part, to cover any failure to correctly carry out the same.

The Manager and Engineer-in-Chief reserves to himself the right of accepting any Tender, in whole or in part and he does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, the whole or in part.

All Stores should be exactly as per samples in Store-keeper's Office, which can be seen at that office at Bhavnagar Para.

K. R. VACHA,
Store-keeper,
Bhavnagar State Railway.
Bhavnagar Para,
Dated 18th December, 1934.

9431

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of PANDURANG NARAYAN SHIMPI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Tailor, residing at Kakadwadi, outside the Fort of Bombay .. Deceased

SONABAI, widow of Pandurang Narayan Shimpi of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Tardeo Camp, Chawl No. 13, Room No. 4, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-first day of December in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and thirty-four and in the twenty-fifth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

TAHIR ALI.

The 21st day of December, 1934.
Messrs. MANUBHAI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

9483

Public Notices

S. S. "ARGUN MARU."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby INFORMED of her arrival here on 9th January, 1935, from Japan via ports 'en route' and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

T. HIROSE,
Manager,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of Policy numbered 318217—Own Life, on the life of Mr. Pandurang Trimbak Joshi of Nasik, a duplicate policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

Bombay, 18th December, 1934.
H. E. JONES,
Manager.
3507

COORG FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Sale of Sandalwood.

Mercara, the 15th December, 1934.

176 tons, more or less, of cleaned sandalwood will be sold by Public Auction at Fraserpet Koti on MONDAY, the 4th February 1935, at 1 p.m.

For further particulars please apply to the CHIEF FOREST OFFICER, Coorg, Mercara.

9419

Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT VANKA MOHOLLA, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from and by the order of the Mortgagees and at the risk and on account of the Mortgagor, Ebrahim Esmail Cassum Kamudia and in pursuance and exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will, on THURSDAY, 24th January, 1935, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned property:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece of land of the Pension and Tax tenure together with the dwelling house standing thereon situate at Vanka Moholla in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 250 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. 1706-08 and 1723, and New Survey Nos. 1|158 and 160, Cadastral Survey Nos. 728 and 727, Bhuleshwar Division and bounded on the East by Colbhat Lane, on the West by Vanka Moholla, on the North by a sweepers passage and beyond that by the house of Sorabji Rustamji Nariman and on the South by the property of Ardesher Jamsetji Bhajiwalla and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under 'C' Ward Nos. 3196-97 and formerly Street Nos. 6 and 7, New Nos. 9-11.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, apply to Messrs. Dallas and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their office at 116-120, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Messrs. VORA & Co.,

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (THURSDAY) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Hornby Road, Fort, opp. Taraporevala, Booksellers, of complete Bungalow furniture, His Master's Voice Gramophone, Singer Machine, Mirror door steel cabinet, Portable typewriter, Chesterfield and drawing room sets, Wardrobes, Safe with stand, Dining table, Chairs, Glassware, etc. Property of a European Gentleman and others.

Auction Sales

GANDHI & Co.

Tel. No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)
BONAFIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, SAFES OF WELL-KNOWN MAKES, FANS, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will under instructions from the Official Liquidator of Messrs. The Currimbhoy Ibrahim & Sons (In Liquidation) sell by Public Auction at Currimbhoy House, Outram Road, Fort, this day THURSDAY, the 10th and FRIDAY, the 11th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) all the Office Furniture, Safes, etc. including specially made, counters, tables, cupboards, big stands, chairs, partitions, ceiling fans, safes of Godrej, milner, Harichand, etc.

GANDHI & CO.

Osaka Shoshen Kaisha
O. S. K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE To Japan Via SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Arrival	Departure
Belgium Maru	9th Jan.	11th Jan.
Tofuku ,,	7th ,,	15th ,,
Ume ,,	14th ,,	20th ,,
Argun ,,	8th ,,	23rd ,,
Kifuku ,,	14th ,,	28th ,,
Shinnoh ,,	23rd ,,	7th Feb.
Manyo ,,	26th ,,	16th ,,
Hokushin ,,	26th Feb	23rd ,,

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, LTD., (Incorporated in Japan.)
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telephone: 22084.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN".

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

S S Golden Gate Capt I Faguland Bassin Agents Scindia S N Co, Ltd
S S Gandara, Capt N. Jamieson Moulmein via Rangoon Agents M M & Co.
S S Surada Capt R. Trimble Calcutta via Colombo Agents M M & Co

DEPARTURES

S S Barpeta Capt W Dewhurst, via Kathiawar
S S Surada Capt R Trinlia Karachi.
S S Takliwa Capt A G Fishlay Durban via Porbunder.
S S Bessemercity Capt A J Sharden Calcutta via Madras.
S S Victoria Capt E Macabasso Geneva via Aden
M V Herborg Capt P R Penlesen Aroe Bay.

LOADING

Tofaku Maru China and Japan Ports
Rajputana Colombo China and Japan Ports.
Clan Mackeller Bhavnagar

TREASURY BILLS SALES

Tenders for Rs. 1 1|2 crores of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Wednesday, the 9th January 1935. Total amount offered was Rs. 1,80,00,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-9-9 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-9-6 received approximately 80 per cent. The total amount of accepted tenders was Rs. 1,50,00,000 and then average rate Rs. 1-9-9 per annum.

2. Tenders for three months' Bills to the amount of Rs. 1,50,00,000 will be received on Tuesday, the 15th January 1935. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 18th January 1935. Other conditions are as usual.

3. Intermediate three months' Treasury Bills will be sold from Thursday, the 10th to Monday, the 14th January 1935 at Rs. 99-10-0 per cent. subject to the condition that the sale of intermediates may be discontinued without previous notice at any time during this period. Intermediate three months' Treasury Bills sold from the 3rd to the 8th January 1935 amounted to Rs. 1,05,00,000.

Remittances To The British Treasury

(In pounds sterling.)

Sterling purchased in India during the week ending the 5th January 1935 984,000; from 1st April 1934 to the 5th January 1935 24,996,000.

Net transfers to the Home Treasury from Paper Currency Reserve in England during the week ending the 5th January 1935 nil; from 1st April 1934 to the 5th January 1935 —2,250,000.

Total during the week ending the 5th January 1935 984,000: from 1st April 1934 to the 5th January 1935 22,746,000.

Tenders For Sterling

On Wednesday, the 9th January 1935, tenders to the amount of £51,510,000 at 1s. 6 1/16d. were received and allotted approximately 1.9 per cent. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 16th January 1935 on the same conditions as previously announced.

7 ATTACKS & 5 DEATHS FROM SMALL-POX

City's Health Bill Last Week Shows Increase In Mortality

The health returns of Bombay during the first week of 1935, i.e. the week ended 5th instant were as mentioned below:—

The total mortality 515 was 50 more than in the last week; the death rate registered was 23.1 on the Census population of 1931. The mortality for the first week of 1934 was 434 and death rate 19.4. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1930-1934 was 458 and death rate 19.1.

Out of the total deaths, 132 were among infants under one year of age. During the week, Smallpox caused 7 attacks (including 1 imported from Poona) and 5 deaths. Cholera and Plague were absent. The number of deaths from Typhoid was 2.

The number of live births registered during the week was 721 as against 853 for the first week of 1934 and 609 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years, (1930-1934).

LAND REVENUE MUST BE REDUCED

Wardha Conference Plea For Debt Conciliation Board

WARDHA, (By Mail.)

The Wardha District Agriculturist Conference was held here under the Presidency of Babasaheb Deshmukh of Virul. The Conference was attended by over 500 agriculturists.

The President in his opening speech made a reference to the untimely death of Mr. Abhyankar.

Dealing with the conditions of agriculturists, the President criticised Government for their failure to take palliative measures and urged them to reduce land revenue.

The conference then adopted a number of resolutions, the first of which was a condolence one moved from the the Chair, touching the death of Mr. Abhyankar.

Another resolution appealed to the Government to remit the rent and revenue for the current year establish a debt conciliation board and mortgage banks, reduce rents by 50 per cent, suspend all prosecutions in connection with failure to pay land revenue and utilise the balance of the famine relief fund to help agriculturists. —A. P.

COURT'S JURISDICTION QUESTIONED

Further Proceedings In Manibanu Kidnapping Case

(From Our Correspondent).
BARODA, (By Mail).

In the Manibanu kidnapping case, Mr. Vinayakrao Pradhan, counsel for accused No. 3, cited various incidents to show that there was consent on the part of the guardians.

It was the girl, who originated the idea of going to Limbda. If the prosecution fixed on March 29, 1933 as the day when conspiracy began, his client accused No. 3, Mr. Dhanji Shaw Cama, was not there and there was no overt act against him. He also referred to the "contradictory and false statements" made before the Court and requested the Court not to take them at their face value in arriving at any conclusive decision.

Counsel denied all allegations made against accused No. 3 in British India and Bhavnagar State and then quoted Section 181 of Criminal Procedure Code to prove that the Court had no jurisdiction to try cases committed outside its jurisdiction.

Mother And Daughter Drowned In River

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 8.

A forty-year old woman and her 12 year old daughter were drowned in the river Sabarmati yesterday, while bathing in the river.

The police recovered the bodies and after 'post mortem' handed them over to their relatives for cremation.—United press.

Crops Damaged By Cold Wave

BARODA, Jan. 9.

News has been received here that a cold wave has swept over certain parts of Navsari district and has damaged the crops.

People are in need of relief.—United Press.

GODHRA MURDER CASE JUDGMENT

Accused Get Benefit Of Doubt And Are Acquitted

GODHRA, Jan. 9.

The Sessions Judge acquitted all the three accused on benefit of doubt in a case in which they were charged for giving false evidence in Godhra Vohra Murder Case, under Section 194 of I. P. C.—United Press.

Coroner's Jury Find Verdict Of Suicide While Of Unsound Mind

That "death was due to fracture of the skull as a result of having flung himself from the gallery of his apartment while of unsound mind, was the verdict at the inquest on the body of a Jew named Ezekeil Ebrahim Sharabi (38), a former clerk of a local company, this morning.

The evidence showed that Ezekeil was subject to frequent attacks of epileptic fits.

On Monday last he was found missing from his bedroom and it was later on discovered that he had thrown himself from the gallery of his apartment.

Nimbkar And Comrades Declare They Are Best Friends Of Poor Middle-Class

(From A Correspondent.)

Two meetings were held, one at Chunam Lane, and the other at Tarabaug Estate, Charni Rd., to support the candidature of Mr. Nimbkar in the ensuing Municipal Election from the "D" Ward. Mr. Kondvikar and Dr. S.V. Ketkar, M.A., Ph.D. presided respectively.

Mr. Karnik dealt with the problem of the middle-classes and explained how one who fights for the working-class fights at the same time for the rights of the poor middle-class, as their conditions differ but slightly in the present system of society. So he appealed to elect Mr. Nimbkar, who reared in the middle class was fighting for the working classes.

Mr. Nadkarni spoke of the work and the hardships suffered by Mr. Nimbkar for the interest of the poor people for the last 17 years.

Mr. Kondvikar, in his speech, narrated the role played by Mr. Nimbkar in the working class movement throughout India.

If we two are elected, Mr. Nimbkar said, we will not leave our work outside, but we will try to make the movement inside a link with the vast work outside the Corporation. He cited the instances of the resolution about the Unemployed in the Corporation last March moved by Miss Maniben Kara. They did not sit silent but organised meetings and demonstrations in the favour of the resolution for more than one month, and forced the municipality to pass the resolution. He appealed the audience to give them a chance and see if they kept their promises or not.

Dr. SHROFF HONOURED

Appeal To Establish Eye Hospital At Patan

A Patan (Gujarat) correspondent writes:—

Patan citizens met on Saturday last to present an address to Dr. Chimanlal Nemchand Shroff of Bombay, under the auspices of the Patan Mahajan.

Dr. Shroff had come at Patan to make an operation of cataract of Muni Kantivijaji, and during his stay he made operations on nearly 125 patients for cataract, etc.

Address was read and Nagarsheth Keshavlal Amirchand presented the address in a silver casket, with a tea set.

Also silver cups in a tray were presented to Dr. Mohanlal H. Shah, who accompanied Dr. Shroff.

Dr. Shroff and Dr. Shah both made suitable replies, and appealed to the citizens to establish an eye hospitals at Patan, and thanked the Doctors who assisted him in the operations.

Agenda Before Sri Mulam Assembly

NAGERCOIL, Jan. 9.

It is learnt that the Sri Mulam Assembly will meet on January 21 and hold its sittings for six days. Of these two days will be devoted for non-official business.

There will be a supplementary grant demand, it is understood, for the appointment of two Marketing Officers among other items of official business.—United Press.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

for
WORK
and
PLAY

What
would you have
POOR HEALTH
OR
ENERVIN
?

You cannot have BOTH
SO
Choose for yourself

Obtainable at all Chemists

For particulars see
Box No 888 G. P. O. Bombay.

"ALLEGED BEQUESTS OF JEWELLERY ARE MYTH"

Prosecution Counsel On Goolbai's Transactions In Petits Case

"The child like faith of these people in hoodwinking others is pathetic" said Mr. Coltman when further arguing the prosecution case of dishonest or fraudulant transfer of jewellery, valued at Rs. 1,10,000, preferred against Mrs. Goolbai Petit, Mrs. Dinbai Petit and Mr. P. B. Petit at the instance of the Bank of India, before Mr. I. S. Baji, Additional Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Wednesday.

Mr. Coltman dealt at length with the wills and codicils made by Bai Goolbai. These were, he said, nothing more than "make-believes" to cheat the Revenue. There was ample evidence on record, Counsel contended, to support his argument that Bai Goolbai was complete mistress of her jewels in November 1929 and in March 1930.

Thus the alleged bequests to Bai Dinbai of jewellery and trinkets were a myth.

If it was true that these jewels were donated to Bai Dinbai, then Bai Goolbai could not have sold Rs. 1,40,000 worth of pearls to pay off the debts of Mr. P. B. Petit nor could Bai Goolbai have pledged some jewels with the Provident Investment Co. in 1929.

Further in March 1930 Bai Goolbai could not have offered jewels as security for a loan from the Central Bank of India.

Counsel maintained that the conduct of the first and second accused made it quite clear that in November 1929 and March 1930 Bai Goolbai was in a position to deal with the jewels as she liked and the second accused Bai Dinbai had no control over them.

"To Avoid Probate"

Counsel then read the last paragraph of the Will in which it was stated that Dinbai might have given to Goolbai certain jewels for safe-keeping. If these jewels were found in Bai Goolbai's safe after her death, she directed that all jewels described as having been gifted to Dinbai should be forthwith handed over to Dinbai.

Counsel commenting on this clause said that it was included for no other purpose than to remove any loopholes that might exist in the Wills which would compel the payment of probate duties on the estate of Goolbai.

"To Cheat Revenue"

Mr. Coltman continuing said that this clause was incorporated in the Will made in 1928 while the defence case is that the jewels had been gifted to Dinbai a long time prior to the making of this Will. If that was so, counsel asked, why was not the wording "there are some jewels given to me for safe-keeping" instead of "there might be." The use of the word "might" clearly proved that this clause was introduced to cheat the Revenue.

Moreover, counsel continued what was the necessity for one of two ladies staying in the same house to entrust the jewels for safe-keeping to the other. "Dinbai," counsel said, "is not an infant that she could not hire a safe in one of the safe deposit companies." Mr Coltman contended that this suggestion of handing the jewels to Goolbai for safe keeping was a myth and only introduced to complete the missing links to hoodwink the Probate Officer.

"Unbelievable Theory"

Even this theory falls to the ground, counsel said, because Dinbai had admitted that all the safes in the house belonged to her. Of the five safes in the house, one was gifted to her by her father, one she purchased and the other three were gifted to her by her mother Goolbai. On the face of this the defence theory that jewels belonging to Dinbai were entrusted to Goolbai for safe keeping instead being kept in her own safe, could not be believed.

"The child like faith of these people in hoodwinking others is pathetic" counsel remarked.

Mr. Coltman then argued on the defence of the accused. He said there could only be one general defence to this case namely that those jewels which were offered to the Central Bank in March 1930 did not belong to Goolbai. Further the jewels which were pledged with the Provident Investment Co. in November 1929 were the only jewels in the possession of Goolbai.

Jewels Were Goolbai's

Counsel then commented on the evidence and contended that the jewels which were offered to the Central Bank belonged exclusively to Goolbai. There was no evidence to show that after March 1930 Goolbai had either sold or gifted any of these jewels and therefore it naturally followed, as the night follows the day, that Goolbai was to-day still in possession of these jewels.

The only attempt, counsel said, the defence had made to prove that some of these jewels had been sold, was by producing a letter written by the Tikka Raja of Kapurthala. This letter has been admitted to have been written by the Tikka Raja on the entreaties of the third accused purely to help the latter and the contents of it were admittedly false.

"Produced A Corpse"

Counsel remarked the defence had produced a corpse and made "the Tikka Raja the undertaker." (Laughter).

Mr. Velinker: We have the corpse, and the undertaker, may I know who was the chief mourner?

Mr. Coltman: The Revenue of the State. (Laughter).

Continuing counsel said the next defence was that a man of the status and standing of Mr. F. E. Dinshaw in the business world, had manufactured this false case and had procured witnesses to perjure themselves to support the prosecution case.

Mr. Coltman said, he had already dealt with this aspect of the defence and remarked that the suggestion was preposterous.

The defence also now put forward the suggestion. Mr. Coltman said, that Mr. F.E. Dinshaw and Mr. A.G. Gray persuaded Goolbai to renew the promissory note for Rs. 2 lacs passed in favour of the Bank of India. The proper time to have put forward this defence counsel said, was when the suit for Rs. 2 lakhs was heard and not now.

No such defence was raised, counsel said, at the hearing of that suit.

HALAI UNABLE TO LEAVE BED

Not The Man To Shirk Responsibility Or Evade Court, Says C. P. M.

An application was made on Wednesday before Sir Hormuzdiar P. Dastur the Chief Presidency Magistrate, on behalf of Mr. Wassanji T. Halai, Special Director of the Indian Cotton Exchange, who has been confined to bed for the last three or four months suffering from rheumatic trouble, for the adjournment of the two cases filed by him against Mr. Narsingdas Jekissondas one of the part-owners of Motishaw Chawls.

Unable To Move

When the case was taken up yesterday morning, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court, Mr. Reuben Solomon applied to the Court for an adjournment, saying that Mr. Halai, who is bed-ridden could not move his body. He produced a medical certificate from Dr. Jehangir Edulji Nasserwanji, certifying that Mr. Halai, who has been under his treatment from Nov. 16th last, is suffering from acute rheumatic pain and anchylosis of the right wrist and knee-joint, that he is still in bed and is unable to move about; that though his condition is a little improved, yet the ligaments of his body are so rigid that a little effort on his part to extend his body would cause intense pain for hours.

The doctor was of the opinion that, at least, two months were required for Mr. Halai to be well again.

Mr. Kanuga, who appeared on behalf of the accused, said that his clients were not willing for an adjournment. He contended Mr. Halai was able to come to the Court.

Mr. Solomon put the doctor into the witness-box. The Doctor, in his cross-examination, challenged Mr. Kanuga to disprove his certificate of Mr. Halai's illness.

Would Not Shirk

The Court then adjourned the case to April 10. Sir Hormuzdiar remarking 'inter alia' that he could not believe that Mr. Halai was a man to shirk such a responsibility, nor would he be likely to evade the Court nor remain in his house even for a single minute when he was called upon to appear in the Court if he could do so.

LORRY IN COLLISION WITH TRAM-CAR

As sequel to an impact between a tram-car and a lorry at the Junction of the Noor Baug Road and the Mazagaon Road, the lorry was badly damaged. Fortunately, the drivers of the lorry and the tram escaped injuries.

It is stated that the lorry loaded with goods was coming from Noor Baug and the tram was bound for Mazagaon. At the junction, while the lorry was negotiating a curve there was a head-on collision with serious damages to the lorry and slight damages to the tram-car.

The Dongri Police are making inquiries.

KASHMIR TO HAVE MORE RAIN

Scattered Showers Will Occur In North Deccan

POONA, Jan. 9.

The western disturbance has caused general rain in Baluchistan. Scattered showers have also occurred in Central Provinces and Southeast Madras.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL.

Kalat and Chaman half an inch; Fort Sandeman, Harnai, Quetta and Panjgur quarter each; Chanda, half; Akola quarter; Coonoor three quarters; and Vellore and Kodaikanal quarter each.

FORECAST.

Rainfall will continue to be fairly widespread in Baluchistan and will extend in North West Frontier Province, Kashmir and the Punjab. Scattered light showers will occur in central parts of the country and North Deccan. —A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observation during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 9-1-1935

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .018

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 72.2 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 67.1 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.6 degrees 2.1 above normal

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 68.1 degrees 0.9 above normal

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 76 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 148 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 21 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 3

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 9-1-35

At 8-7 a.m. local time 8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 76.4deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.22 inches and a compensated aneroid 30.03 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Benares: His Highness the King and Queen of Bhutan with their retinue have come on pilgrimage and are residing at Sarnath, Benares as the guests of the Maha Bodhi Society. This is the first time that they have come to the Holy Isipatana, Sarnath to worship in the Mulgandha Kuti Vihra.—United Press.

'His Master's Voice"
JANUARY 1935
Records are Out!

Get a copy of our this month's supplement free from any of our dealers containing full texts of songs.

HEAR
These Famous Artistes

PROF. VYAS
CHIMANLAL
ANANDJI
MASTER VASANT
LALOOBHAI
SAWAI GANDHARVA

On "HIS MASTER'S VOICE" Records.

"HIS MASTER'S VOICE"
28, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

PURE SWADESHI

THE SENTINEL Assu. Co., Ltd.

Head Office:— Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

WANTED AGENTS.

SAFEGUARD YOURSELF AND BE HAPPY

Accounts of women and children are welcomed at the Central Bank of India, Ltd.

Safeguard the future of your family by opening Saving accounts and buying Certificates.

Inquire about our Insurance Scheme—it is for your benefit.

The Central Bank of India Ltd.

Head Office:- BOMBAY.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Managing Director.

POSED AS POLICEMEN

And Relieved Parsi Gentleman Of His Watch And Chain

The Gamdevi Police are making inquiries with regard to fourpersons who styled themselves as policemen and relieved a Parsi passerby in that locality of his wrist-watch and chain.

It is stated that the Parsi gentleman was going in that direction when four people accosted him and styled themselves as policemen.

Soon he found his watch and chain missing. Subsequently he went to the police station and lodged a complaint of false impersonation and theft.

GAMBLING RAID AT DHOBI TALAO

In a gambling raid carried out by the Esplanade Police on Tuesday night in a Grocer's shop at Dhobi Talao, two men and three women were arrested.

The accused were placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay on Wednesday and released on bail.

GOVERNOR AT HIGH COURT

Lord Brabourne Pays First Visit

The Governor paid his first visit to the High Court on Wednesday.

Sir John Beaumont, the Chief Justice, received His Excellency at the entrance and introduced to him Rao Bahadur R. B. Patel, Prothonotary and Registrar of the Original Side, Mr. R. S. Bavdekar, Registrar of the Appellate Side and Khan Saheb N. B. Nakra, Secretary to the Chief Justice and Assistant Master.

His Excellency was then conducted to the Judge's Library where the other judges were presented to him, and inspected the various courts and offices as also the Bar Library.

BURGLARS IN PAREL

The residence of G. T. Tambekar was broken into on Tuesday night and Government Currency Notes of Rs 175 were stolen.

The police are making inquiries with regard to this house burglary and theft at Vincent Street, Parel.

MOTORISTS' APPEAL SUMMARILY REJECTED

The revisional application filed by Gulab Vithal Shinde against the sentence of three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 passed by Mr. P. L. Thacker, Presidency Magistrate on a charge of rash and negligent driving was summarily rejected by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia at the High Court on Wednesday.

On December 11, 1934, the petitioner while driving his car along Sukhlaji Street knocked down one Daniel Lobo who had two of his ribs fractured.

The petitioner admitted one previous conviction under the Motor Vehicles Act.

Mr. P. A. Mahale with Mr. B. B. Dalvi appeared for the petitioner. Dewan Bahadur P. B. Shingne, Government Pleader, represented the Crown.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

Hindu Gymkhana's Backward March

(By J. C. MAITRA).

WHY DO I NOT REJOIN HINDU GYMKHANA

First of all, I must thank Mr. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee, President of the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana, for his appeal to me to rejoin the Gymkhana. I might tell Mr. Tairsee quite frankly that I am certainly anxious to rejoin the institution in which I have spent some of my happiest days and for the betterment of which I have tried to contribute my humble quota. But there is a serious bar in my way and that is the communal composition and outlook of the institution.

COMMUNALISM IS AN ANACHRONISM IN SPORT

Since I realised the harm which the Monster of Communalism was doing to Indian nationalism, I became one of its sworn enemies. Mr. Tairsee will admit that communalism is a greater anachronism in sport than even in the political field. By the pursuit of communal path in public life, loaves and fishes of office may be gained, the rule of which has drawn many a self-declared patriot to the rescue of their communities. Sport does not offer any such temptation. The tribute and honour which it pays, go only to those who deserve, irrespective of communal colour and social status.

WAY TO NATIONAL SOLIDARITY

As long ago as 1931, when the national feelings of the people were at their height made a public appeal to Mr. Tairsee, through the columns of the "Chronicle", to open the doors of his Gymkhana to non-Hindus, if not as full-fledged members, at least as associate members, as that would go to remove the caste distinctions from the field of sport and make for national solidarity. Mr. Tairsee replied in a private letter, in which he assured his support if I moved in the matter.

MR. TAIRSEE'S INERTIA

Mr. Tairsee was no doubt aware of my enforced absence from Bombay thereafter. Could he not take the initiative himself, if he were really sincere in his desire, and try to persuade the members to his point of view during these three or four years? Mr. Tairsee cannot deny that he wields a great influence, for good or for ill, among the members of the Hindu Gymkhana, although he pretends in the letter under notice that he does not. The fact that he has retained his presidentship for over a decade at a stretch, shows the hold he has over them.

LET SECTARIANISM BE PLAYED OUT

I do not know where Mr. Tairsee stands now. But I do know that sectarianism is having a large say in the management of affairs in that institution. When I feel that nationalism and true sense of sportsmanship will have a better hearing from the Powers-that-be, at any rate I shall lose no time in pressing home the claims for which I stand. Till then I am afraid I must bide my time.

WAS MR. TAIRSEE IN AGREEMENT?

Mr. Tairsee tells us that the question of abolition of the two Tennis Courts was decided by the General Body, after considering it more than once, and he was no more responsible for the abolition than my friend, Prof. Bhagwat. He further enlightens me that the said Tennis Courts are to be abolished to put up a Badminton Court and pavilion. "There was no occasion," Mr. Tairsee adds in conclusion, "for the use of his dictatorial position." Evidently, Mr. Tairsee was in agreement with the opinion of the General Body or he would have thundered forth his dissent in unmistakable language.

A RETROGRADE POLICY

Now the question is whether the abolition of the two Tennis Courts to make room for a Badminton Court and pavilion was right or wrong. As it is, there is a tremendous scarcity of Tennis Courts not only in the Hindu Gymkhana, but all over Bombay. To reduce their number at this stage instead of adding to it, is a crime against the advancement of the game. Badminton is of secondary importance, when Tennis has to be considered. Would Mr. Tairsee agree to the closure of a portion of the Cricket ground for the game of marbles, if some members choose to demand it?

IMPORTANCE OF TENNIS AS A WORLD GAME

It is high time we in Bombay fully realised the importance of the game of lawn tennis in the world of sport. It stands supreme as an international game. While Cricket is a game of the British Empire, tennis is played by all the civilised nations of the world. If we want India to be at the fore front of them all, we must take every measure to foster the game and imorove our standard. It is for Mr. Tairsee, as the head of a leading sporting institution to see that its cause is advanced and not retarded by a short-sighted policy.

Bad Constitution, Like Fire Or Flood!

Sastri On Liberal Ideal Of Co-operation

No Parting Of Ways With Congress Yet!

The Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri writing in the "Servant of India" on Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's article in the "Twentieth Century," says:—

Sir Tej Bahadur is right to contend that the future Constitution is on the whole an advance on the present. Many Liberals will be disposed as a matter of academic comparison to admit this claim. But they may strongly hold at the same time that the advance is so slight and so marred by the framework that it is not worth while to make it on the principle that a small gain is often the enemy of a great gain. Moreover, how is it possible for any patriot who has indulged the hopes of 1930 and knows the requirements of to-day not to use these hopes and requiremenas the measure by which to judge the proposed Constitution? So judged, the advance must seem pitifully inadequate and, taken in conjunction with the practical denial of Dominion Status, almost eleemosynary and humiliating.

NO CAPACITY TO "REJECT."

Sir Tej Bahadur wrote before the recent debate in the House of Commons. His opinion that India has not the capacity to 'reject' the new order is amply confirmed by the authoritative statement that enough persons will be forthcoming to work it. The Liberal meeting in Poona fully realised this. It would have advised rejection if it considered that course practicable. Knowing the limitations on the power of India at this juncture, the Liberals contented themselves with saying that they did not want the proposed change. This is a correct statement of their mind on the subject. It does not purport to indicate their course of action in the future. Future action is contingent upon circumstances that can only be partially foreseen. A political party may be justified in refusing to decide what it shall do many months later. This is the reason why the Congress oracles are dumb. Individual leaders have spoken this way and that. Though it is unsafe to predict, the probability is that Congress authorities may consider it their duty, on the establishment of the new Constitution, to serve the country from within the legislatures as well as from without However that be, I have often stated my personal opinion to be in favour of that course. The affairs of a nation are always of sufficient importance to demand the services of its best and noblest sons. Its welfare can never be relegated to those who are out to serve particular sections and not the entire people.

"SUBMIT TO IT"!

While I rejoice that Congressmen have resumed constitutional methods, I feel a sense of ungraciousness whenever they accuse other parties of having betrayed the higher interests of the country while they practised non-cooperation and civil disobedience. Did they ever believe that the post which they scorned would remain unfilled and Government could for that reason be brought to a stand-still? A bad constitution is like a fire or flood. The house-holder and the citizen ought not to quit the scene of action lest their presence should be construed into an official recognition of the calamity. An imposed constitution affects the people and their fortunes in just the same way as an agreed one. To work the one is no less a duty than to work the other; perhaps it is more. Technically it may be described as co-operation with Government. In one case the co-operation brings pleasure, enthusiasm, satisfaction; in the other it is a duty to one's countrymen performed under difficulty and discouragement, but not necessarily from a desire to help the Government and enjoy its honour and patronage. What matters is not the action itself but the spirit and the motive behind it. I have compared a bad constitution to a visitation of Nature. Like all comparisons it must not be pushed far. This much, however, may be said. No one would claim authorship of a fire or a flood. We may pray against it; we may mitigate its evil; but we have to submit to it. The tyrannous use made by the Conservative Party of their power gives the comparison much point.

CONGRESS ATTITUDE.

I have no means of knowing how far Mr. Satyamurti may be taken as speaking the mind of Congressmen in general. Some remarks, however, that he recently made at Chittoor may be cited as having an intimate bearing on this topic. Explaining what the Congress means by 'rejection' of the Report, he said:

"Positively it means that it has no use for these proposals and would gladly do without them. Apart from other points of view, even from the point of view of the peaceful struggle for the freedom of the country, the present Constitution is much better than the proposals. If however, the Constitution is forced upon us, rejection does not mean that we are committed to the boycott of legislatures. It is quite on the cards that we shall contest all the elections on the twin issues of the Constituent Assembly and the rejection of these proposals, rather the substitution thereof by a Constitution to be framed by the proposed Constituent Assembly; and we shall capture the power such as there is in these legislatures and use them as an instrument in the struggle for swaraj. While we are doing that, we shall also do everything in our power to mitigate the people's difficulties and to improve their lot to the extent to which it is possible to do under the restricted Constitution."

"COMMON DANGER"

The reader must be struck by the close resemblance between the views expressed in this article and those of the eminent Madras Congressman quoted above. The two sets of views agreeing so far in substance, the difference between them is reduced to the narrow verbal question whether the word "rejection" expresses the idea best—a point of comparative unimportance which it is possible to debate too minutely. Congressmen and Liberals had drifted far apart. It is an acute sense of common danger that has drawn them together at this moment. It looks as though they could march together for some time at least. Let us hope that some plan of immediate national value may be evolved until this common danger has passed away with its noxious brood of consequences. It behoves the wise heads among the largest and most powerful political body to take the initiative and, realising the supreme need of the hour, rise above considerations of mere party and assemble all progressives on the high level of common national endeavour with a common national objective.

"FAITH IN LABOUR."

Disappointment, frequent and deep, has made my friend Sir Tej cautious. He won't indulge any more hopes. If one would love politicians one should expect nothing of them. We cannot, however, all be literal followers of Schopenhauer. In the political world particularly we need not kill the last germ of hope. The mistake lies not in hoping but in hoping too much, not in depending on others but in depending on them altogether. Great Britain may seem for the moment engulfed in reaction and self-aggrandisement, but magnanimity is still traceable in her public life and the large international mind still functions soundly. I have faith in Labour. Its ranks no doubt include many Imperialists, some of these being high class intellectuals. I remember once asking a Labour Minister known to have the widest sympathies how he would vote in case the Cabinet was considering the grant of Home Rule to India. He slowly wiped his glasses, looked away for a while and then said that he was not fully confident of his generosity though he had boasted of it and that it was quite possible that at the last moment he might be overborne by the thought of the great sacrifices that his ancestors that his ancestors had made to build up the Empire. Maybe, he added, he would set up to his principle on the second or third occasion the vote came up. Those that have known the hold that political power obtains over the entire nature of man in the East as in the West, irrespective of culture, or colour, will understand and allow for this hesitation and self-mistrust at the supreme moment of abdication. But let us remember that, in the actual conditions of the world, abdication, whether individual or national, is never sudden or wholly voluntary. Events have long led up to it, and men's wills have been slowly bent by the force of circumstances before the final test is applied. But there is little reason to doubt that when our Labour friends come into power, they will proclaim a policy of Dominion Status for India and, by taking some large steps towards it, make impossible any further defection like that which we are witnessing to-day. Noble proclamations, once brought down from the heights of speculation, have a way of fulfilling themselves. Let us trust the larger hope. How can we forget so soon that, during the two years immediately following the declaration of Dominion Status, when the Round Table spirit reigned and our hopes were high, it was Labour that ruled in England though without real power?

PRINCES AND FEDERATION

Like Mahatma Gandhi, I cherish some old-world love tinged with romance for the order of Princes. I would have our young and zealous patriots treat them somewhat tenderly for the sake of the heroic memories and the proud associations with which, as with an inalienable heritage, our school-boy reading has enriched our minds. Well would it be if these scions of our ancient houses realised how easily they could forge fresh bonds of affection in the hearts of their own subjects and those of British Indians alike. Instead, alas, the flattery of British Conservatives and Liberals has proved stronger than the fond entreaties and adjurations of their own countrymen. Coming into Federation as bulwarks against the advancing tide of democracy, they are only too eager to play this dangerous part, and are demanding provisions and guarantees informed by distrust of their kith and kin, and looking more and more to the British Crown for protection and support. Do they know how much they have brought into jeopardy the ideal of Dominion Status which they once acclaimed with enthusiasm? More than on any minority the British Government lean on them to-day for the frustration of India's hopes. The words of Sir Samuel Hoare are literally true and have an instruction even for well-informed journals like the "Times of India". As if to set at rest the false and inverted belief that has gained ground as to the parts played by the Princes and British Indian politicians relatively to one another at the birth of the mighty idea of Federation, the present Secretary of State, whose grasp of facts and candour of speech have earned just and universal praise, said: "It was the Princes who made the offer' of a Federation four years ago, and it was the British Indians who 'received the offer' in the spirit in which it was made and were glad to think there was a chance of having as part of the Government of India advantages that their position in history, aspirations and traditions their Princes could bring."

WHAT HE SAID AT R.T.C.

I italicise certain words in the quotation to enable the reader to see clearly who were the originators and who the recipients of the idea of Federation. If there is a greater and a smaller degree of rsponsibility for the idea and its working out in practice, the greater rests on the Princes and the smaller on British Indian statesmen. It is up to our Maharajas and Rajas to see that the idea of Dominion Status is not allowed to be put away by their British allies but is once more brought to the centre of the stage as the governing principle of all our political doings, not less than, but equal to, the new-born goal of Federation, if indeed it were not the elder and worthier brother. When I was first converted to Federation in 1930, I was not without a fear that it might usurp first place and oust Dominion Status. At a plenary session of the first Round Table Conference, I used these words:

"It only remains for me to say one word of caution. Great ideas, thrown together into the arena of politics, sometimes work together and co-operate with each other up to a certain stage, but may tend, when pushed each to its consummation, to collide and even to weaken each other. I do hope, in the deliberations of the Committees to which we shall consign these topics, nothing will be done on the side of those who care for Federation more than for Dominion Status to weaken

(Continued in col. 3).

INDO-BURMAN TRADE AND TARIFF RELATIONS

Conference At Delhi Secretariat To Prepare Broad Outlines Of Convention

NEW DELHI, Jan. 9.

The Indo-Burman Trade Convention Conference opened this morning in the room of Sir Joseph Bhore in the Secretariat under the chairmanship of Sir Joseph Bhore. The Government of India was represented by Sir Joseph Bhore, Mr. Stewart, Commerce Secretary and Mr. Raisman, Member of Central Board of Revenues. Sir Louis Kershaw who came from Burma to India for this purpose represented the Burma Government to whom his services have been lent by British Government.

Six non-officials who were invited to attend in advisory capacity were also present, namely, Mr. G. D. Birla and Mr. Walchand Hirachand, representing Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Campbell and Mr. Winter Botham, representing the Associated Chambers of Commerce, Mr. Chunilal Mehta from Bombay Millowners' Association and Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai from Ahmedabad Millowners' Association

IN EVENT OF SEPARATION

The Government have invited Indian and European commercial interests to submit their opinion as to what should be the nature of trade and tariff relations between India and Burma in the event of latter's separation.

This Conference is in pursuance of the recommendations, made by the Joint Parliamentary Committee, that there should be some sort of trade convention between India and Burma, stressing the importance of disturbing as little as possible the existing trade relations between the two countries.

R.T.C. SUB-COMMITTEE'S SUGGESTIONS

The Burma Sub-Committee of the first Round Table Conference, Burma Chamber of Commerce and Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce put forward various detailed suggestions for concluding such convention. They also agreed that, until such trade agreement was concluded, which would naturally take some time, the existing fiscal relations between India and Burma should be maintained by special statutory provision in Constitution Acts of both Burma and India.

The Joint Committee, however, do not accept this view as they assume that after separation, it will not be possible on the Indian side at any rate to maintain even for a short period free Indo-Burmese trade free of customs duties for financial reasons and hence the necessity for an early conclusion of trade agreement. To-day's meeting examined this question in detail and is likely to prepare broad outlines of a trade convention.

The discussions will be resumed and perhaps will be concluded to-morrow.—United Press.

Sanatanist Deputation To Madras Governor

MADRAS, Jan. 9.

The Governor received to-day, at the Secretariat a deputation of the Madras Varnashrama Swaraj Sangha (orthodox Hindu organisation) led by Mr. M. K. Acharya. The deputationists presented His Excellency with an address of welcome which urged that the representation in the Second Chamber, recommended for Madras by the Joint Parliamentary Committee, should be not as in the Lower Chamber, on communal lines, but for all the chief interests in the Province, including oriental learning, culture and religion. The address further demanded statutory provision against State interference in religious or socio-religious matters.—A.P.

Dr. James H. Cousins, Principal of the Theosophical College, Madanapalle, has been invited by the Osmania University, Hyderabad, to deliver a course of lectures on education, commencing on **28th January.**

BARBERS GO ON STRIKE IN MADURA

MADURA, Jan. 9.

Nearly a thousand barbers of Madura City have gone on strike since yesterday, as a sequel to the issue of notices by the Municipality, requiring all barbers' saloons in the city to obtain licences under the Municipal Act. —A.P.

Dy. Chief Commissioner Of Scouts

VICEROY'S CAMP,
CALCUTTA, Jan. 9.

The following communique has been issued:—

His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to appoint Rai Sahib G. Dutta as a Deputy Chief Commissioner for India, and Mr. N. N. Bhose, B.A., (Cantab), Barrister-at-Law, Deputy Camp Chief, as the General Secretary of the All-India Boy Scouts' Association.—A.P.

VALIDITY OF GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S SANCTION

Defence Objection In "Riyasat" Case

HOSHANGABAD, Jan. 9.

At to-day's hearing of the "Riyasat" case, the prosecution examined three witnesses to prove the validity of the Governor-General's sanction to the prosecution of Sardar Diwan Singh. The witness, Mr. Shamsuddin, confidential clerk to the Agent to the Governor-General, Mr. T. A. Coates, Superintendent, Political Department of the Government of India, and Mr. M. D. Pavri, head clerk, Political Agent's Office, Bhopal, produced certified copies of several documents.

The defence counsel did not cross-examine any of these witnesses, but objected to the production of the certified copies on the ground that when the originals were available, copies should not be allowed to be produced. The Magistrate noted the objection.

The hearing of the case was then adjourned.—A.P.

ALL-INDIA CRICKET TOURNAMENT

Prof. Deodhar To Lead Maharashtra XI

The following will represent the Maharashtra against the winners of Bombay and Gujarat in the All-India Cricket Championship on Jan. 26-28 on the Deccan Gymkhana ground, Poona:—

Prof. D. B. Deodhar (Captain), Mr. N. D. Nagarwalla (Vice-Captain); Mr. R. B. Nimbalkar; Mr. K. M. Madhavan; Mr. V. S. Hazare; Mr. A. S. Irani; Mr. Khot; Mr. M. M. Naidu; Dr. T. H. Tulpule; Mr. Suleman E Jafer; Mr. B. J. Mohoni.

Reserves: Mr. Mohomed Yakub; Mr. Dinsha Doctor; and Mr. Mahipatrao Indulkar.

(Continued from Col. 7)

the latter, just as nothing should be done on the side of those who care for Dominion Status more than for Federation to weaken the Federation."

CANUTE'S EXAMPLE.

I am not using the language of menace. Anyone can see that no danger lurks in my words. The danger is in the time. The British Crown has no charm by which it could shield the Princes of India from the change which it has itself undergone under the pressure of popular ideas. Their subjects and the people of British India are rapidly learning how closely they are inter-dependent and cannot be kept after Federation in different political strata. The safety of the Princes is in guiding and directing democracy, not in thwarting it. Fortune is not going to be kinder to them than Nature was to King Canute.

BRIDE FOR KEMAL PASHA

Dictator Of Turkey May Marry Sister Of King Zog

VIENNA, (By Mail).

The possibility that Turkey's 57, year-old dictator, Mustapha Kemal Pasha, may choose a bride from among the four marriageable sisters of King Zog of Albania was under discussion here

Belgrade dispatches to Austrian newspapers said the announcement of an engagement might be made during the expected visit of King Zog to Ankara shortly

The militant, 38-year-old king of Albania once declared publicly that Balkan tradition would not allow him to marry until he, as the eldest son of the ruling house, had successfully married off all sisters. Two of the six are now married.

Kemal Pasha, the man who emancipated Turkish women, is said to have expressed a desire to remarry. He was divorced in 1925 by his own decree from the young and beautiful Latife Hanoum, daughter of a wealthy merchant of Smyrna.

ALL SISTERS ARE YOUNG.

The four marriageable sisters of King Zog were all born within a year of one another—Senie is 26, Myzeyen 25, Rubie 24, and Mahide 23. The two older sisters, Adile and Nafie, were married some years ago.

Should President Mustapha pluck a bride from the little Balkan country of 1,000,000 people lying north of Greece, a link would be formed reaching back into Balkan history. For nearly 500 years Turkey ruled Albania. Albania became an independent state under Prince William of Wied, then changed to a republic, and finally, in 1928, to a kingdom.

King Zog, like Mustapha Kemal an adherent of the Muslim faith, has had one of the most adventurous careers of any monarch. That career, on which he embarked at the age of 17, carried him onward to the throne as first king of Albania before he was 35. He was educated in Constantinople (now Istanbul).

NOT PRINCESSES.

The four sisters of King Zog do not carry the title of full princesses. When the country changed from a republic to a monarchy it was necessary to change the constitution in several respects. Upon Zog's mother was bestowed the title of dowager queen, while one of the sisters was proclaimed a full princess and his brother a prince. It was provided these were to be the only titles gaining full recognition in Albania.

The Wardha Municipal Committee at a special meeting passed a condolence resolution touching the death of Barrister Abhyankar of Nagpur.—A. P.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Posh Sud 6, 1991.
Muslim: Shavval 4, 1353.
Parsi: Amardad 6, 1304.
Sunrise: 7h. 14m.
Sunset: 6h. 18m.
High Tide: 3-21, 15-53.
Low Tide: 9-42, 21-31.
Municipal Corporation at 3 p.m. (B.T.)
S. S. "Rajputana" with English mails of December 27, due at 3 p.m.
Sydenham College: College Day gathering, 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, January 12

S. S. "Corfu", with Outward mails, sails at 1 p.m.
Bombay Races: Twelfth Day of Winter Meeting.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We have received the following:—
One Wall Calendar from the B. S. N. Co., Bombay.
One Wall Calendar from the Poona Seva Sadan Society.

M. R. DISPENSARY

"The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road, for the week ended January 5 was 210; of these, 141 were males and 69 females".

DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE

Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics will celebrate their annual function with a Dramatic Variety Entertainment including Indian Dance by Miss Azurie) at the Royal Opera House to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION

At a ballot held in the Millowners' Association yesterday, (Wednesday) the Sri Nivas Cotton Mill was elected as a member of the Association. This mill was formerly known as the Fazulbhoy mill under the agency of Messrs Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Ltd.

THIRD INDIAN PILGRIMAGE TO ROME

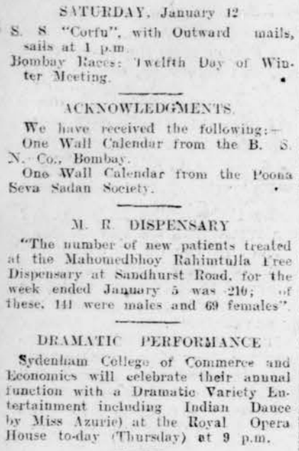
Revd. Father A. LeTellier, S.J., who has successfully conducted the last two pilgrimages to Rome and the Holy Places has again returned to India from Belgium. He is now busy making arrangements for the third Pilgrimage, which is to leave in April this year

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per S.S. "Anyo Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 10th instant.

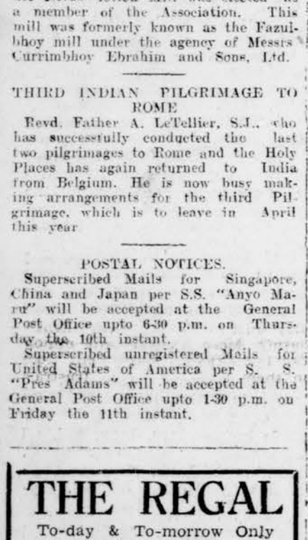
Superscribed unregistered Mails for United States of America per S. S. "Pres Adams" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 1-30 p.m. on Friday the 11th instant.

THE REGAL
To-day & To-morrow Only
at 6-30 & 10 p.m.



Adapted from
MICHAEL ARLEN'S
"THE GREEN HAT"

THE CAPITOL
To-day & To-morrow Only
, at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.



Also a
LAUREL—HARDY
Comedy.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"Outcast Lady." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"To-day". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Beyond Bengal". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"The Love Parade." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Madame Du Barry". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Girls Please." To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"The Tyrant". Time as usual.
MINERVA—"Nav Bharat" or "Javan Marda" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan". Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Samaj-Ki-Bhul". Time as usual.
PALACE—"Viva Villa". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Puran Bhakt" to-day and to-morrow at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Indira, M.A." Time as usual.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon. Indian music. 1 p.m. Market rates. European Lunch Time music. 2 p.m. Close down.
5-30 p.m. Relay of music from Capitol Cinema. 6-30 p.m. Stravinsuky. 7-0 p.m. Dance music. The s.s. "President Adams" Orchestra. 8 p.m. Empire relay. 8-45 p.m. Weather and other news. 9 p.m. General and Commercial news in Hindi. 9-20 p.m. Recitation of Holy Koran. 9-30 p.m. Classical and Light music. 11-0 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-45 p.m. Big Ben. A Concert by Empire Artists. Juliet Godby (Soprano), Walter Delmar (Baritone), and Bruno Raikin (Pianoforte). 8-30 p.m. Evenson, relayed from Westminster Abbey. 9-15 p.m. Talk: "Under Big Ben." Mr. Howard Marshall. 9-30 p.m. The Chantant, or Tea with Music (free translation), including that fine old English sport—A hunt through the Family Album. Presented by Francis Worsley, with the assistance of Elsie Eaves, John Rorke, Brian Gave, Walter Glynne, and the Western Studio Orchestra, conducted by Reginald Redman. 10-15 p.m. The News. 10-30 p.m. An Organ Recital by G. D. Cunningham. Relayed from the Town Hall, Birmingham. 10-45 p.m. Dance music. 11-15 p.m. Close down.

WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES

Dr. H. F. al-Hamdani, will deliver the third lecture of his series of lectures in connection with the Wilson Philological Lectureship for 1934-35, to-day (Thursday), at 5-45 p.m in the Lecture Theatre, University South Wing, (First Floor), on "Modern Arabic Language and Literature. The Historical Novel".

DADAR HIGH SCHOOL

Mr. M. L. Dahanukar donated Rs. 101 on the New Year day. Donations accepted since the last Diwali are as follows:
Seth Velji Lakhamsi Napoo Rs. 51; Mr. G. V. Javle Rs. 51; Mr. S. R. Chitre Rs. 51; Mr. J. S. Tipnis Rs. 51; Seth Keshavram Vallabhram Rs. 11; Seth Virchand Panachand Rs. 11; Messrs. Kurpal Harsi and Co. Rs. 11. Seth Manji Khoda Rs. 10.

"BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD".

"The last date for sending in applications for the Elocution Competition of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood is Sat. Jan. 12. The Competition is open to both undergraduate and postgraduate students and will be held on Wed. 16th inst. Elimination Contest, if necessary, will be held on Monday Jan. 14. Further particulars may be had from the secretaries."

UNIVERSAL ARTS CIRCLE

Under the auspices of the above Circle a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held at the Chowpatty Sands tomorrow (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) with Countess. Dr. Verra Crassi in the Chair. Mr. Kanaiyalal H. Vakil will address the meeting on 'Municipal Elections and Civic Re-Construction' Among other speakers will be Dr. D. G. Vyas Jayant Kothari and Dr. N. B. Phadke.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Manyo Maru" left Moji on January 4 and is due to arrive in Bombay on January 26 via usual ports.

"Dollar Steamship Lines s.s. President Adams will arrive here on the 10th instant at 1 p.m. and will land passengers at No. 8 Alexandra Dock. She will again sail on Friday the 11th instant at 4 p.m. with passengers and cargo for Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston."

INDIAN CIGARETTES

Numerous factories have recently been opened in India by Indian manufacturers for the manufacture of Indian articles, soap and cigarette receiving the largest attention. With the increasing demand for these articles, they are sure to receive due encouragement at the hands of the Indian public.

The Upper Sind Cigarettes Manufacturing Company (Sukkar, Sind) have sent us samples of various brands of cigarettes manufactured in their factory. We are informed that the factory is managed by Indians with Indian labour and Indian capital, and the material used there is Indian.

CANDIDATURE FOR CORPORATION

Mr. I. S. Patel's Appeal To Voters

Mr. I. S. Patel in the course of his election manifesto says:—

I am contesting the coming elections from "G" Ward. I was a member of the Corporation till the end of 1931. In the beginning of the year 1932 I was sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment in the last Civil Disobedience Movement and hence could not contest in that year. As a member of the Corporation and of the Schools Committee of that body. I have tried to serve you and the City at large in my humble way. I have been a member of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee for the last fourteen (14) years and have offered my services in the fight whenever called upon to do so. If I am returned again to the Corporation I shall try to prove worthy of your confidence. My symbol is "Scales".

DEORUKHAR'S APPEAL TO 'F' WARD VOTERS

Asks For Votes To Harijan Candidate

Mr. Deorukhar in the course of his manifesto writes:—

As it is physically impossible for me with my limited resources to approach you personally and ask for your vote for me in the forthcoming Municipal elections, I appeal to you through the press to remember me at the time of voting. You are of course, aware that I am the only Harijan candidate contesting the Municipal election. You are also aware that on more than one occasion I have been disappointed in the by-elections.

It is needless for me to mention what little service I have done to the cause of the Harijans and the country in the fight for freedom. You know as I do, that I have always stood by the Congress and the country and have taken a leading part in opposing separate electorates and advocating joint electorates for the Harijans in spite of heavy odds against me

Now is the opportunity for Bombay electors to vindicate the cause I have fought all these days as the election to the Corporation is by joint electorates. It is also necessary in this connection to point out that there are no reserved seats for the Harijans.

I conclude my appeal to the citizens of Bombay with the assurance that I shall carry out the programme chalked out by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and shall always bear in mind the point stressed by Mahatma Gandhi during his Harijan Tour visit to Bombay that the Corporators should pay greater attention to the improvement of the conditions in the Harijan localities which he called a disgrace to the city of Bombay.

I have no Motor Cars or paid agents. My symbol is "Railway engine."

MARWARI CHAMBERS' APPEAL

The President and the secretary of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, have issued the following appeal to the voters of the "C" Ward:—

Sjt. Chiranjilal Loyalka, a member of this association is standing as a candidate. Mr. Loyalka is keenly interested in Public and City problems, and, whenever possible he has always rendered some service for the City. He is a staunch nationalist and prominent Marwari youth; it becomes the duty of the Marwari institutions and leaders to give him an opportunity in fulfilling these ambitions of his. The board, as well as, we appeal to you to cast your votes in favour of Mr. Loyalka in the forthcoming elections.

VOTERS OF 'G' WARD IN MAHIM

A public meeting will be held to-day (10th January) at 8-30 p.m. in the compound of Chinchanwala Building situated at New Mahim Road, re: the ensuing Municipal Election and to support the candidature of Mr. Tarlkar for the same.

L. G. PRADHAN FOR 'G' WARD

Mr. L. G. Pradhan, a sitting member is a candidate for the ensuing Municipal Election from "G" Ward.

I. S. PATIL FOR 'G' WARD

Mr. I. S. Patil is contesting the coming Municipal Elections from 'G' Ward. My symbol is "Scales".

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION

The Prize Distribution gathering of the Mahila Seva Mandal Industrial School for Women at Vile Parle conducted by the Social Service League, was held on Sunday, last. An interesting programme of music and dialogues was gone through and was much appreciated by the audiance. After distributing the prizes to successful students the president made a short speech eulogizing the work of the League for the advancement of women."

Ramakrishna Centenary

A meeting of the Scheme Committee was held at the Albert Hall Calcutta on Sunday last, with Justice Sir M. N. Mookherjee in the chair. The tentative Scheme was revised and made ready to be placed before the Ramakrishna Centenary Executive Committee. Two more important items have also been added to the Scheme, and the estimate has exceeded the previous one.

Will Bombay Miss This Opportunity To Serve Poor?

Karnatak Relief Committee's Appeal To Bombay's Generosity

Messrs. S. K. Patil and R. R. Diwakar, Secretaries of the Kanara Peasants' Relief Committee writes:—

The response from citizens of Bombay to the appeal made to them on behalf of the starving and homeless peasants of Kanara has been very encouraging. Wherever our Sevikas and other workers are going for collections, they are warmly received and small and big contributions are made unhesitatingly.

In spite of trade depression, the merchant community has been responding splendidly. The indefatigable lady workers of the Gandhi Seva Sena have extended their activities in all parts of Bombay, far and near. Numerous contributions are coming direct to the Congress House. The collection in offices still continue at the request of friends.

We once again appeal to the Bombay public to do their duty and not to lose their opportunity of rendering a humanitarian service to those who have sacrificed their all in the name of the motherland.

Mr. Diwakar, accompanied by Desh Sevikas, saw the Mahajan Association merchants and through the help of Messrs. Nagardas Chhaganlal, Jivatlal Kothari, Surajmal Punamchand, Hargovan Keshrichand and Seth Jamnadas collected about Rs. 400/- in a very short time. They are again going to the same Bazar on Thursday and expect a good contribution.

They also saw Messrs. Ramjibhai and Manibhai of the Light Association and moved in the Lohar Bazar and got good response. On Thursday they are going to Pydhoni side and expect a very good response.

Electric Trades Merchants, Gin Stores and Pipe Fitting Merchants, Clocks and Watches Merchants have also been approached and they are also moving in the matter.

In Mandvi the Sugar Merchants have begun well and Messrs. Maneklal Seth and Madanlal Seth are personally going round with Mr. Hukherikar. Merchants and brokers in the Sugar Market are independently collecting funds.

A batch of Desh Sevikas led by Mrs. Jamnaben went round the Share Bazar and Resham Bazar and here also they were receved well and good collection is expected.

HOTEL KEEPERS QUOTA.

The following hotel proprietors gave their one day's earnings:—

1. Vasant Bhavan, Girgaum.
2. Tambe Arogyabhavan, Kandewadi Branch.
3. Laxminivas Hotel, Girgaum Back Road.
4. Shivaji Ashram, Lohar Chawl.
5. Aryabhavan Bhuvan, Fort.
6. Hindu Uphar Graha, Colaba, Wadi Bunder and Carnac Bunder.
7. New Nadhavashram, Pydhoni.
8. Royal Opera Hindu Hotel.

We expect more will follow.

Following is the list of contributions information of which has been received at the B.P.C.C. Office:—

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh Rs. 500; Seth Mulji Sikka Rs. 501; Mr. H. B. Gumaste Rs. 250; Godrej Soaps Ltd., Parel Rs. 200; Mr. Narayen Balvant Deshpande Rs. 100; Maneklal Seth Rs. 150; Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta Rs. 50; Mr. Chhotubhai A. Vakil Rs. 51; Mr. Jamnadas thro: Sjt. Gangadharrao Rs. 51; S. M. P. Rs. 50; S. R. Incandecent Light Co. Rs. 25; Bombay Stove and Hardware Mart Rs. 25; Jivraj and Sons Rs. 21; Mr. Parmanand Narandas Rs. 15; Mr. Ratilal Bhurabhai Rs. 15; Mr. Mohanlai Kooverji Rs 15; Dr. S. S. Rao Rs. 15; Bombay Novelty Stores Rs. 11; Indo-German Lighting Co. Rs. 11 and Vassanji Nagsi and Co. Rs. 11.

Defamation Case Against "Chronicle"

MAGISTRATE SUGGESTS SETTLEMENT OUT OF COURT

That an institution is not as such defamed if some members who were described as belonging to that particular institution are charged with having been guilty of improper conduct, was the argument advanced by Mr. D S. Babreker, before Mr. Oscar Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar on Wednesday, when the notice issued against the Editor, and the Printer of the "Bombay Chronicle" came up for argument.

According to the complainant, who is the secretary of the Matunga Vyayamashala, the report appearing in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" regarding a meeting that was held at Matunga on June 30 and which referred to "some persons, reported to the members of the Matunga Vyayamashala of which Mr. B. N. Meheshri is the President," was defamatory of the institution, and resulted in material loss to the institution both by the falling off of members and by the refusal of financial help and patronage by persons who had read the report.

TWO POLITICAL BODIES.

Mr. Pardiwala, who appeared for the complainant said that there were "two political bodies in the F Ward. One the F Ward District Congress Committee and the other Matunga Taluka Congress Committee of which Mr. B. N. Meheshri was the President." There was some difference between the two bodies and the F Ward District Congress Committee held a meeting which was broken up and the meeting was not allowed to be held. The next morning the "Chronicle" published a report which involved the Matunga Vyayamashala. As a result of the publication of that report the Vyayamashala incurred a heavy loss as the membership of the institution fell and financial help also was reduced. Counsel contended that the report referring to the Vyayamashala was defamatory of the institution.

"BONA FIDE STATEMENTS."

Mr D. S. Babreker said that what had been published in the paper was not at all defamatory. He said that the words "reported to be members of the Vyayamashala" referred to certain persons who were members of a Vyayamashala of which Mr. B. N. Meheshri was the President. The F Ward District Congress Committee, held a meeting at Matunga to bring about a settlement of the dispute and both Mr. Meheshri and Mr. Horniman were invited to be present at the meeting so that they could come to an understanding. Both of them did not come to the meeting. But some persons reported to be members of the Vyayamashala of which Mr. Meheshri was the President were present. The meeting was broken up later. Not only was the official report of the incident published in the paper but statements of the President of the meeting, Mr. Abidali, and other respectable citizens of the locality were also published in the paper. Both the report and the statements were 'bona fide' statements.

Continuing Counsel argued that the complainant was not the aggrieved party at all. As a matter of fact the report did not defame the institution. He claimed exceptions under 1, 9 and 10 to section 499.

The Magistrate wanted to know that if some members of a certain institution were defamed the institution itself was not defamed.

NO ATTACK ON INSTITUTION.

Mr. Babreker argued that if some members of an institution were defamed it was not defamation of the Association. If, he said, some members of the bar are dishonest it could not be taken as defamation of the Bombay Bar as a whole and it would not be open for any member of the Bar to come forward as the aggrieved party and file a complaint. It would be another thing, he continued, if the words showed conclusively that it was an attack on the institution as a whole. Counsel also added that the "Chronicle" was not promoted by ill feeling or malice in giving publicity to that statement for a contradiction sent by Mr. B. N. Meheshri, the President of the Vyavamashala within three days of the incident was given equal publicity.

As the arguments were proceeding, Mr. Brown suggested that the parties should settle the matter out of court by a mutual draft. which was to be published in the 'Bombay Chronicle."

Counsel on both sides wanted to consult their clients and the case was postponed to January 31.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

The Karnatak Peasants

"The Kanara Peasants' Day" was celebrated all over the city on Tuesday. Although the exact amount collected is not known, from reports it can be stated that it is substantial. The collections for the fund are not over. The Karnatak leaders will be staying in Bombay for some days more because, when they do go back to their province they will have to take with them from this city enough money to put those starving peasants of Ankola and Siddapur on their feet. If it is not possible to get for them all they lost, at least enough to keep their body and soul together should be provided and for this the Karnatak leaders depend on the philanthrophic-minded people of Bombay. According to their estimate the minimum amount required is a lakh of rupees and there is not the least doubt that before the week is out the Karnatak leaders will be on their way to Siddapur and Ankola with a lakh of rupees from Bombay.

Tramway To Hornby Vellard

Although fourteen years have passed since the extension of the tram lines from Tardeo Terminus to Hornby Vellard was first mooted, no headway has been made in the matter and the public have to suffer the hardships of walking all the way to the nearest railway or tramway station for want of a regular tramway line. In 1921 when the B.E.S. and T. Company was asked to extend the tramway lines from Tardeo to Hornby Vellard, they pleaded that no definite lay-out of the alterations of the road was settled and until that was done it was not possible for them to construct the lines. After that question was settled, the B.E.S. and T. Co. were again asked to construct the tram lines from Tardeo to Hornby Vellard but this time they pleaded the settlement of the revision of fares which had raised some controversy at that time. After the settlement of the revision of fares question, the B.E.S. and T. Co. were approached the third time for the promised extension, but then they pleaded that the road was too narrow for the construction of tram lines. In the meantime the area between Tardeo and Hornby Vellard is fast developing and the public have to remain without any convenience of cheap travel. The extension of bus service between Tardeo and Warden Road is no consolation to those who reside in Worli locality on the Hornby Vellard side. The B.E.S. and T. Co. either should take up the construction of the extension or make room for some other enterprising company to do the needful.

"NOT RASH, BUT NEGLIGENT"

Sentence On Accused Reduced On Appeal

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia at the High Court heard the revisional application filed by Reginald Perks, a European hair-dresser, who was sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to three months' simple imprisonment on the charge of causing death by rash and negligent driving.

It was alleged by the prosecution that the petitioner and one Mr. T. Hayward had drinks at the Commercial Gymkhana on the night of August 25 last, after which they went out for a drive in a car belonging to the petitioner. At the Cooperage the car turned towards the bandstand and collided with a lamp-post. The impact was so great that the car was completely smashed, and Mr. Hayward was thrown forward and had his head dashed into the wind-screen. As a result of the injuries, Mr. Hayward died three days later. The petitioner, it was alleged, was drunk at the time and was driving the car at an excessive speed of 40 to 45 miles per hour.

The petitioner denied the charge and pleaded that he was not drunk. He stated that his car was not capable of running at 40 to 45 miles an hour. The accident was caused by his being blinded momentarily by the blazing headlights of a car coming from the opposite direction. Moreover, as there was drizzling rain, the visibility was bad at the time.

In delivering judgment, their lordships observed that the prosecution had not proved that the petitioner was drunk at the time when the accident took place. They accepted the petitioner's defence and held that there was no rash driving and that there was no danger to the public. But as the visibility was bad, the petitioner ought to have slowed down, and as he had failed to do so, he was clearly negligent.

In view of these circumstances, their lordships did not agree with the Magistrate that the case called for a deterrent sentence, and thought that the ends of justice would be met by reducing the sentence to the period already undergone by the petitioner.

Mr. I. J. Sopher with Mr. P. S. Bakhle appeared for the petitioner. Diwan Bahadur P. B. Shingne, Government Pleader, represented the Crown.

ATTEMPT TO OUTRAGE WOMAN

Man Sentenced To 2 Months' Hard Labour

Abdul Mir Zaman who was arrested on December 27 on a charge of forcibly attempting to ravish one Laxmibai was on Wednesday sentenced by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, to 2 months' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused entered the room of Laxmibai when she was alone and attempted to ravish her after gagging her and threatening her with a knife. Subsequently she was rescued by a neighbour.

BOUND OVER FOR LOITERING

Narayan Hari who was arrested on October 27 on a charge of loitering about near the B.E.S.T. bus stands with intent to pick the pockets of the boarders of the buses was on Wednesday ordered by the Dadar Court, to enter into a bond for Rs. 100 with one surety in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for one year.

The accused has some previous convictions.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE GRAND VARIETY PERFORMANCE.

In aid of the Poor Students Fund, the above performance will be held at 5-30 p.m. to-day at the Sir C. J. Hall.

Students have been working at the show for a long time and have organised Garba dances and Ras dance and the Orchestra.

Shrimati Visalakshi, the leader of the South Indian Women's Orchestra and the famous Ustad Khan Sahib Mahomad Khan have consented to contribute items on Veena and Soor Bahar and Shastric nautches with Bhav, will be performed by Kumari Alaknanda of Benares.

PATHE DAILY 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. 'Phone 41561.

ALSO SCREENING:
A TWO-REEL MUSICAL REVUE
and PARAMOUNT NEWS

Telephone No. 22037. Telegrams "Chronicle."
Post Box No. 322. Registered No. B-1088.

The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1935

UNITED ACTION

If Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's article in the "Twentieth Century" on the J. P. C. reforms is worth some serious notice, so is Mr. Srinivasa Sastri's review of that article in the current number of the "Servant of India", and for like reasons. These are both eminent politicians and have played a prominent part in the early stages of the constitutional inquiry. Both are veteran Liberals and think alike on most questions. Yet there is an appreciable difference in their views on the J. P. C. scheme, and that difference is worth noting. Glossing over, though not defending, the numerous safeguards in the scheme, Sir Tej Bahadur says:

"I may frankly say that I am one of those who hold that neither safeguards nor reservations can be powerful enough to effectively bar the way of India to that position (that of a Dominion). Forces will grow and public opinion will gain strength which will make it impossible to retard for long India's progress towards that position."

"Quite so", says Mr. Sastri, but pertinently adds:

"Those forces and that public opinion, however, will not be the natural or intended results of this Constitution. They are there already. The present British Government tries to block their course. They will only be dammed for a time; but rising in volume and power, they will sweep onward and carry India to her destiny. The interval, as Sir Tej proceeds to point out, will be marked by struggles and disturbances for which the framers of the new order cannot escape responsibility."

Treating Like Children

This is not the only "slight difference", one "of emphasis", between the two Liberal politicians. Sir Tej writes about the studied refusal to admit India's right to Dominion Status in what Mr. Sastri calls "bland phrases". But Mr. Sastri dryly adds:

"I am unable yet to reach that degree of dispassion .... Would the British treat any other people with this adamantine contempt? They are confident that owing to our prolonged political subjection we might be treated like children, appeased at one time with promises and told at another time to be quiet and not to bother. We do not command the means of international publicity and cannot call the world to witness. But we are not bound to smile or express a contentment which we do not feel. When we are deceived and know it, we had best say so. It is beside the point to tell us that our own defects have brought us to this pass. These defects existed when the promise of Dominion Status was made. They disable us to-day from exacting its fulfilment."

To be treated like children is not the only or the worst consequence of long political subjection. A worse consequence is that many of us still act like children and would cling for ever to the mother's apron strings.

Concerted Action

With regard to the more important question whether the new constitution should be rejected or not, Sir Tej pooh-poohs the very idea of rejection but Mr. Sastri says that the Liberal Federation would have advised rejection if that were practicable. But "knowing the limitations on the power of India at this juncture, the Liberals contented themselves with saying that they did not want the proposed change". He admits that "this does not purport to indicate their course of action in the future" as future action "is contingent upon circumstances that can only be partially foreseen". He points out at the same time that the Congress, too, which positively rejects the constitution, is deliberately silent on its future policy to be pursued in the event of the constitution being forced upon the country. The resemblance between the views of the Congress and the Liberal Federation on the J. P. C. scheme naturally leads Mr. Sastri to hope for at least a measure of co-operation between these bodies. So he feelingly writes:

"Congressmen and Liberals had drifted far apart. It is an acute sense of common danger that has drawn them together at this moment. It looks as though they could march together for some time at least. Let us hope that some plan of immediate national value may be evolved until this common danger has passed away with its noxious brood of consequences."

Stated so generally, the hope will find ready response among most Congressmen. In any case the time has come when the possibilities of concerted action ought to be explored to the uttermost.

A Shining Example

It is a notable statement that has been issued jointly by the All-India Women's National Council and the Women's Indian Association on the J.P.C. scheme of reforms. The statement exposes some of the glaring defects of the scheme in so far as it concerns women and rejects the scheme on account of these defects. But the most significant part of the statement is that in which the two associations state:—

"While mentioning the above details we wish to make it clear that even if we had secured or secure for ourselves all that we had wished for or wish to secure and if at the same time we felt that the recommendations as a whole were not in the true interests of India, we should as women, the natural guardians of the future generation, feel it our bounden duty to deny all the special privileges for ourselves for the sake of the common good. In the light of the general criticism on the report we know that the recommendations are not acceptable to all shades of representative opinion in the country. We, therefore, join in this widespread protest and still hope against hope that the new constitution may eventually be so modified as will meet with general approbation."

This willing surrender by the "weaker sex" of all special privileges for the sake of the common good and this enthusiasm for concerted action do credit to the institution concerned and through them to the women of India. And their example deserves to be emulated by the various interests clamouring incessantly for all sorts of special privileges and disposed for the sake of these, even to work against their own countrymen.

Gilgit And Kashmir

Being of strategical importance the Gilgit Agency area naturally arouses interest. A report says that the portion known as "Wazarat" has been transferred by Kashmir to the Government of India. Much emphasis is being laid on the sovereignty of Kashmir remaining unaffected. That may be so "in principle," but the fact remains that the area is to be handed over to the Government of India for a number of years. The only reason for this transfer that the A.P.I. has been able to gather is "considerable financial benefit." An "increased and re-organised irregular force, known as the Gilgit Scouts" will now garrison Gilgit instead of State troops, the supply of which in this "inaccessible area" involved the two Governments in "very heavy expenditure." If this is all, could not Kashmir itself substitute the simple and more economical alternative?

MEMORIES OF 1934

Legacies For 1935

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, Jan. 1, 1935. (By Air Mail).

This air mail starts the new additional service to India on the early morning of the New Year 1935.

So the year 1934 has passed away. As the world gets knitted together more and more closely through scientific inventions, the events happening in different parts of the world seem to produce a quick effect upon every country individually. It would certainly be a tedious and heavy job to make a record in detail of all that has happened in the year that has just breathed its last, but one can pick out certain events which have a double quality of being born in peculiar and unprecedented circumstances, and which are bound to be carried over to the next year's account with further developments. I, therefore, propose a brief resume of such topical happenings of 1934.

War or Peace.

On the whole, 1934 has been a peculiar year all over the world with vibrations of a war that might start at any moment in any corner of the world, be it in the Far East or in the centre of Asia or in the heart of old Europe or in the western continent of North and South America. Provocations for such a war were plentiful and at times almost critical. Once again among all the big Powers of the world, open advocates not only of the inevitability but of the benefit of a war became visible. At the same time stakes of any war for the warmongers appeared to be too hazardous to be undertaken with a light heart. Thus those who spoke of a war one day immediately turned round and became advocates of peace and began to pacify the passions which they themselves had roused. Neither the love of war nor the lust for war had died out among the nations, but the cost and other fears of war seemed to exercise effective checks

War-Mongers Frightened

There has been an alienation of feeling between the military patriots and the suffering masses everywhere. The Jingoes are no longer able to arouse nation-wide patriotism appealing to the masses to forget their own economic and domestic troubles and to come out as a united nation of fighters. The internal situation seems to be frightening the warmongers of all powerful States who have been piling up mountain loads of armaments, building up many strategic points of defence or attack. If the Japanese generals and admirals had their way they would have become heroes of a new war several times during the past year, but Japan has a ruined agriculture, an overtaxed middle class, and underfed, industrial workers and labourers. So is the condition of Italy, Germany, France and Spain. America just at the moment seems to have even a bigger share of it comparatively, as the condition of her people before was much above the economic condition of the masses of Europe. Great Britain somehow appears to be more lucky in these internal tensions though by no means altogether without it. However, the problems of her conquered Colonies are a makeweight against her more than against any other imperialist Power. Drastic settlement of internal affairs thus appears to have been the order of the day in 1934, and 1935 has got to face the final development of this situation in a more acute form.

Fascist Repression.

Fascist repressions have taken strong roots in almost all the countries of Eastern and Central Europe and in the extreme west of Europe and in Great Britain the advent of fascism is no longer ruled out of count but it is only expected to march with the events. 1935 is probably destined to see the struggle developed more acutely. In countries of established fascism there might be new revolutions of determined socialists or united working class forces, and in countries where Fascism has not yet established its actual rule, the counter-pressure of the masses will be exerted with greater determination after having before them the lessons of what might happen to them if they had thoughtlessly permitted fascism to grow stronger in their countries.

In the staging of this war-like situation 1934 had its share of political assassinations. The list includes from the historically unimportant assassination of King Nadir Shah of Afghanistan to the most dangerous war-begetting assassinations like those of Doll-

(Continued on page 8.)

J. P. REPORT ANALYSED

Solemn Pledges To India Are Ignored And The Only Principle Underlying It Is Self-Preservation of The British

By K. T. SHAH. I

In this series of articles, the aim is to consider some of the more salient features of the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report, on the British Government's proposals for Constitutional Reforms (embodied in the so-called White Paper) in India, which are either inconsistent with the repeated promises and declared policy of Britain, or incompatible with the admitted objective of any such changes, so far as the realisation of the just aspirations of the Indian people is concerned. It would, of course, be obviously impossible to study, within the space of such a series of newspaper articles, each separate recommendation for a change or modification of the existing system, much less to examine its implications. These need to be understood, if a just appreciation of the menace to our National aspirations inherent in this Document is to be obtained. Even though Indian public opinion is all but unanimous,—and rightly,—in condemnation of these proposals, the weight and strength of that opinion would be much greater, if the mass of the people were explained the several provisions of the proposed legislation going counter, not only to the letter and the spirit of the solemn declarations of British policy in respect of India, but also against the legitimate hopes, legitimate even against the present Government,—of the Indian people. But as the task is utterly beyond the scope of this series, it will be confined only to a few selected,—and what may well be regarded as the cardinal—features of the Scheme unfolded in this Report.

Background

For Proposals

The Report starts with a recapitulation of the chief material particulars relative to the problem before the Committee. The First Section is devoted to "The Principles of a Constitutional Settlement." It opens with the usual platitudes about the enormous size of the country the vastness of its numbers, the varieties of its races, religions, languages and civilisation. Without denying these elements, a critic might yet urge that the authors of the Report have utterly ignored, in this part of their Report at least,—those counterbalancing factors which go a long way to modify the difficulties they have so elaborately laid out. If the country is large, and the distances between its several parts great, our modern means of transport and communication have improved so that distance in time or space is really immaterial. "What is the advantage of living 2,000 years after Lucullus," asked Monte Christo, "if one could not bring rarities to Paris from the Volga in the same time as the Romans took to bring from Ostia to Rome?" Calcutta is now nearer London than Manchester was in 1335; and the most distant Provincial Governor could be checked and ordered and removed from Whitehall in much less time than the nearest Subahdar of the Mughal Empire could be in the days of Akbar or Aurangzebe. Why, then, this laboured parade of the difficulties of the problem?

Real Issues Ignored

Difficulties flourish for those who seek them and want to nurse them: they have little force for those who search them only to overcome them. If the people are divided by history and tradition, they are being fast united by one common burden of their economic misery. If the States and provinces are separated 'inter se' by legal difference in status and political divergence in the forms and machinery of government, they are at least united in the geography of their situation, and the sentiment of a common Indian nationality.

Neither the differences,—nor the points of similarity, of contact, or identity of interest: could be denied by any one having the slightest regard in dealing with this problem to truth or intellectual honesty. The Joint Parliamentary Committee have not denied these counter ingredients,—if we may so describe them,—of the problem before them: they have merely ignored their very existence, and so outlined a scheme, which unavoidably fails. In consequence, to take account of the real issues.

Principles And Motives

The First Section professedly deals with the 'Principles' of Constitutional Settlement. It might have been more aptly described as the methods of con-

(Continued on page 9).

Frankly Speaking

RELIEF FOR KANARA.

According to the Secretaries of the Kanara Peasants' Relief Committee organised by the B.P.C.C. the reports of the various workers who went round the City on Tuesday for collections are encouraging. But as they themselves admit, it is not possible for a few hurriedly selected workers to do much on one day which was not a holiday. The encouraging beginning, however, justifies the continuance of the work for a few days more. We are confident that the Relief Committee and its workers, including the ever-obliging members of the Gandhi Seva Sena, will gladly continue their efforts till they make some decent collection. It is reported that the proprietors of ten teashops have promised to give one day's earnings to the relief fund. Their example deserves to be emulated by many more proprietors, a good many of whom hail from Kanara.

A PATRIOT'S PLIGHT.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, who leaves India for Europe to undergo an operation at Vienna, has been a prisoner or an exile for the last three years. It is said, he was not allowed even to make his own booking arrangements with regard to his present journey, and that, these were made by the Intelligence Branch, though at his own expense. The world is yet to know what precisely is his offence beyond being an ardent patriot, struggling every moment of his life for the freedom of his country. It is something, however, in these days that he has been permitted to leave for Europe. According to the United Press the most "reassuring news" is that he has been allowed to take a return ticket from Genoa to Bombay. That only means that there would be no restrictions on his return to India. But who knows that, on his return, he will not again find himself a prisoner? However, we wish him a speedy recovery to his normal health.

WELCOME PRONOUNCEMENT.

We heartily congratulate Pandit Hirdaya Nath Kunzru on his speech at Jalgaon, in which he again subjected the J.P.C. Scheme to a devastating analysis, proving how retrograde and reactionary it is from every point of view, financial, administrative, national and representative. The speech is as timely and welcome as was his Presidential Address itself at the last session of the Indian Liberal Federation. We say so advisedly. For, during the last few days there have been tentative efforts made by His Highness the Aga Khan and Anglo-Indian "friends" of this country to inveigle non-Congress elements into the acceptance of that obnoxious scheme through the mere addition of the words "Dominion Status" into the Parliamentary Bill. The Jalgaon speech of Pandit Kunzru, who is the President of the Liberal Federation for the year, is the Liberal Party's answer to His Highness the Aga Khan and those who are working with him.

A SIGNIFICANT REMARK.

We endorse Pandit Kunzru's call for unity and, we hope, it receives a deserving response. There is, however, another passage in his speech which we note with much greater interest. "Mahatma Gandhi," Pandit Kunzru said, "is trying to remove the blot of untouchability as well as unite the educated and the uneducated in the villages by his new programme of re-organisation of village industries and this will entitle the educated to speak on behalf of the whole country." Does this contain the germs of a possible Liberal co-operation with the Congress?

U. P. CONGRESSMEN'S LEAD.

The main programme that the Congress set before itself at the last annual session in Bombay, was not work in the Assembly. It related to the pursuit of constructive programme in the country with special reference to village reconstruction. It is, therefore, pleasing to learn that Congressmen in U.P. have started in right earnest and are busy organising the villagers. A well-supported District Kisan Sangh has been formed in Fyzabad and it is reported that similar Sanghs have been established in several other districts. We hope these Sanghs will multiply as they deserve to and the Provincial Kisan Sangh to be held in Allahabad in March will be fully representative of all the districts in the Province. All this is very welcome because it will effectively prepare the ground for success to Gandhiji's proposed drive under the aegis of the All-India Village Industries Association. We trust other Provinces will take up the lead given by the U.P.

—PRESS VIEWS—

Innocuous Programme

We do not see how the innocuous programme Mahatma Gandhi is formulating can by any stretch be regarded as dangerous. Mahatma Gandhi has made it plain he proposes to keep the village industries programme away from politics—in the usual sense of that word. He is not entrusting the work to "fire-brands," on the contrary the Advisory Board includes a number of prominent persons who in politics have seldom been associated with him. Besides all workers under his Association will bind themselves to keep away from political activity. We cannot see therefore the least justification or even semblance of justification for the Government to declare Gandhiji's village programme as dangerous and to send him and his lieutenants to prison for working it. But if this most unjustified step is really taken what we should expect is not unprecedented prosperity for villages, but unprecedented ordinance raj —"People."

Indian Princes' Duty

Mr. S. A. Brelvi's address as President of the first session of the Gujerat States' People's Conference should give food for reflection to the Princes as well as to the "Paramount Power". By some of their recent legislations the Government of India have made it all the more difficult for the States peoples to ventilate their grievances. Mr. Brelvi has pointed out that appalling illiteracy, insecurity of life and property, police excesses, imprisonment and confiscation of property without trial, domestic slavery, forced labour monopolies, excessive taxation, forced levies, criminal extravagance and gross waste of public money to provide for the personal pleasures of the rulers are among some of the glaring evils from which the States' peoples suffer. Of course, some of these evils exist also in "British" India but with this difference that the people here are allowed to ventilate their grivances while the States peoples have to suffer silently. Mr. Brelvi has pointed out that there are historical, cultural, sociological and economic affinities between Indian India and British India and it would be disaster for the whole country if the States peoples are left to the vagaries of a mediaeval autocracy. It is high time that the Paramount Power realized the danger involved in its present policy towards the Indian States.—"Advance".

"KASHMIR TO HAVE MORE RAIN."
—Headline.

As a compensation for less territory?

* * * *

Mr. H. P. Mody is definitely saying good-bye to the Chairmanship of the Millowners' Association in March next. But keen regret on retirement is tempered by the thought that millowners, the textile industry and also the workers will continue to receive the benefit of his assistance through the Legislative Assembly.

* * * *

Sir Joseph Kay, the new chairman, was previously, chairman of the Millowners' Association in 1921-22.

We hope this doesn't necessarily imply that the retiring chairman will again be elected chairman fourteen years hence.

* * * *

Only three replies have so far been received to the questionnaire sent out by the U.P. Unemployment Committee

Among the institutions and persons who have not sent any reply are included,

(1) those who regard unemployment relief as sheer administrative extravagance in India and

(2) those who regard submitting suggestions for it to the committee as sheer waste of time.

* * * *

"The most reassuring news," says the United Press, "is that Mr. Subhas Bose has been allowed to furnish himself with a return ticket from Genoa to Bombay."

Re-assuring from whose point of view?

* * * *

Mr. Bose, we learn, was not permitted to make his own arrangements. The Intelligence Branch very kindly took the trouble of doing everything for him—Mr. Bose merely contributing the expenses.

* * * *

Bori Bunder's "Nationalist" refers to the All-India Muslim Conference as representing "the extreme right wing of Muslim opinion."

This sub-conscious indiscretion must at once be made good by our contemporary. The fact, of course, is that the All-India Muslim Conference represents the whole body—wings, beak, tail, all inclusive—of "Muslim opinion". Why the All-India Muslim Conference IS "Muslim opinion."

* * * *

"The international movement, said Mrs. Sarojini Naidu after hearing Miss Royden and Mrs. Ashby on the work being done by it for the advance of women in other countries, was not a myth."
—News Item.

Of course, not. In fact there is none so blind or foolish as to dare to call an actual menace a mere myth.

* * * *

"An Osaka man who talks with the aid of the reed of a tuning flute has," we learn, "astonished Doctors."

We can't see why this should be regarded as an astonishing phenomenon. There are hundreds of thousands of men—some of them great orators like 'Winnie' the Die-hard—spread all over the world who talk distinctly through their hats.

And there is a whole nation of millions of men that talks through the nose.

* * * *

A British journal is responsible for revealing the information that the 'Mystery Complex'—"the suspicion that subtle and malignant influences are at work"—is "characteristic of many oil men".

Does that we wonder, explain Sir Henry Deterding and Sir Stephen Demetriades?

* * * *

"ALL THEIR PAY ON DRESS.

Tale Of Highest Paid Chorus Girls".
—Press Headlines.

Not of the Empire please. The reference is to some negro artistes now in London.

* * * *

Indignant Customer: "This bathing suit I bought here won't do. I was in the water only an hour and it shrank five inches."

Modest Clerk (examining the garment):

"Lady, it's a good thing you came out when you did."

"Budget Estimates Full Of Inconsistencies"

Corporation Finances Quite Sound

Jamnadas Mehta's Attack On Karanjawala's Speech

The budget estimates for 1935-36 were introduced by Mr. M. A. Karanjawala, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Tuesday before the meeting of the Municipal Corporation.

While Mr. Karanjawala was reading his speech a number of councillors walked out of the Hall to the Tea Room and only a handful to form a bare quorum remained in the Hall to listen to his speech. Some of them also became restive and asked the Mayor to take the speech as read since copies were already circulated among the councillors.

This was not allowed and Mr. Karanjawala was permitted to read away his speech.

FROM PROPERTY TAXES.

The following are excerpts from Mr. Karanjawala's speech:—

Over seventy per cent of our revenue is derived from property taxes. Of the latter, by far the most important is the General Tax and if we trace the trend of the realisations from that source we shall have dealt with the outstanding factor pertaining to our income. Despite the rate of General Tax being uniformly maintained at 9-1/2 per cent from 1913-14 to 1921-22 the variation in realisations from this source was very marked, these realisations amounting to Rs. 46,41 (000 omitted) in the former year and to Rs. 84,79 in the latter year.

RENT CONTRIBUTION.

The rise in rents contributed substantially to this large increase, though, of course, new constructions and enlargements gave a fair share towards it. In 1922-23, which may be regarded as the last year of the boom period, the General Tax was raised to 11 per cent and remained at that level upto the end of 1933-34. The increase in ratable value, however, which showed during the years 1918-19 to 1925-26 a substantial annual average of Rs. 55,00, dwindled down to an annual average of only Rs. 24,00 in the years 1925-26 to 1930-31 and during the years 1931-32 to 1933-34 the ratable value actually declined to the annual average extent of Rs. 20,00. As a result thereof, our realisations from General Tax which in 1922-23 came to Rs. 1,04,-91 only appreciated to Rs. 1,22,45 in 1933-34. The Rent Act, rapid development of the Suburbs and construction of new buildings causing vacancies in the old had their effect in arresting the further growth of what had previously proved to be our most elastic source of revenue. Incidentally, I may point out that though Sir M. Visvesvaraya's forecast about ratable value reaching Rs. 12,80,00 in 1930-31 was actually exceeded by Rs. 70,00 in that year his anticipations as to the corresponding increase in our total income which he estimated at Rs. 3,54,00 in 1930-31 have not been realised and our income during that year was only Rs. 3,20,47. The conditions bearing upon the yield from the General Tax are mostly beyond our control. But proper revision of assessments, particularly of owner-occupied properties which are still grossly under-assessed, may bring forth some betterment and an awakening of the Collection Branch of our Assessment Department to the need of the moment should certainly result in wiping off the greater part of our huge arrears of property taxes aggregating Rs. 29,03 at the end of 1933-34.

WATER TAX.

Next in importance amongst the property taxes is the Water Tax. Vested interests have been of late loud in their cry that the revisions during the last few years have been at the expense of those who are charged by meter measurement whereas those who pay on valuation basis escape comparatively lightly. A scrutiny of the figures of water revenue for the last twenty years will reveal that the ratio of realisations remains practically unaltered and the amounts have in both cases progressed in almost the same proportion. In 1913-14 the water tax on value, levied at 3-3/8 per cent, realised Rs. 10,84 and the meter supply, at varying rates then obtaining, yielded Rs. 10,86: whereas in 1933-34 from water tax on value at 3-3/4 per cent the realisations came to Rs. 29,72 and from the metered supply to Rs. 31,73. It moreover seems to be conveniently forgotten that during the years of water famine when the domestic supply is considerably curtailed the rate of taxation on value is not lowered and the consumer has to pay on the same basis despite utter inadequacy of the supply, whereas the metered premises pay only for what is actually consumed. Much of the misconception is due to inaccuracy in the calculation of the cost of water to the Municipality and the working out of the actual rate at which the consumers who pay on value get the supply. Correct computations, taking into account heavy leakage, etc., compounding of tax and other factors contributing towards loss of revenue will conclusively prove that there is no substance whatever in the complaint. Even if it were otherwise, it is the general ratepayer who has borne the brunt of the debt charges consequent upon the loans raised on the security of the ratable value for financing the water works and some small consideration to him in the matter of a prime necessity of life should not be grudged.

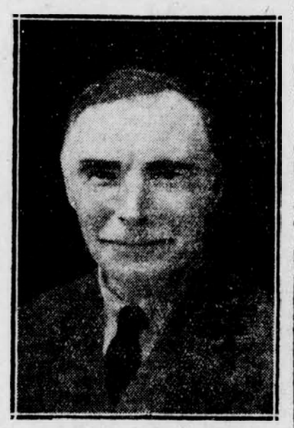
WILL MILLOWNERS CONSIDER IT?

As the Millowners are the most assiduous in their protests, would it not be meet to refresh their memory? During the last decade, while the tax on value has been maintained throughout at 3-3/4 per cent twice have the water charges for Mills been reduced, in 1927-28 from one rupee to twelve annas and again in 1928-29 further to ten annas per thousand gallons. Through compounding the tax we are losing annually over Rs. 62. It is a matter for consideration whether we should not curb our liberality for a year or two till our finances can again bear the strain.

"FULL OF INCONSISTENCIES."

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta was the first speaker to criticise the budget estimates as he was going to Europe to-day (Thursday) and he won't be able to be present during the general discussion. Mr. Jamnadas failed to understand the central point Mr. Karanjawala wished to convey in his speech and expressed a doubt if he (Mr. Karanjawala) himself understood what he stated as his speech was full of inconsistencies. He complimented Mr. Taunton, the Municipal Commissioner for relieving the tax-payers of the additional taxation and assured the Corporation that the finances of the municipality were quite sound as they had practically 50 per cent more capital over their debts. He urged the House to reduce Town Duties on necessaries of life of the poor and revise the schedule as far as commodities consumed by the poor were concerned.

The general discussion was fixed to Thursday next.



Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall, Comptroller to Prince Nawab Basalath Jah Bahadur who has retired from Hyderabad service and is proceeding to England.

NAVAL TALKS TO CONTINUE?

Renewed Efforts Will Be Made To Reach Agreement, Says Mr. Davis

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.

A hint that further naval conversations will occur before long between the Great Naval Powers, was dropped by Mr. Norman Davis on his return to-day from Europe.

After conferring with Mr. Cordell Hull, he said that, none of the Sea Powers wanted to engage in a naval race, and added that there was a strong possibility within the next few months that renewed efforts will be made which will be successful in achieving an agreement.

Mr. Davis is reported to have told President Roosevelt and Mr. Cordell Hull that, there was a good chance of the United States, Britain and Japan reaching an agreement on the naval limitation within a year.

He believed that a solution could be reached along the lines of British proposals in London talks.

Mr. Davis was also optimistic with regard to the possibility of a general disarmament agreement at Geneva soon.—Reuter's Special.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION URGED

Norman Davis Predicts Limitation Of Armaments On Land And Sea

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.

Mr. Norman Davis has predicted to the President the limitation of armaments on land and sea within two years, if the spirit of international co-operation is fostered.

He added that the most plausible basis of the naval limitation in Britain, United States, and Japan, would be along the lines of the compromise proposals made by the British, which it is understood will provide for the naval construction by each nation as required by the existing programme, each agreeing not to make fundamental changes in future programmes without an adequate advance notice to other signatories of the treaty.

Mr. Davis said that London discussions greatly clarified the atmosphere, and laid the ground work for an eventual compromise with the agreement.—Reuter.

STATION MASTER ARRESTED

Moscow Express Disaster Was Due To Carelessness Of Railway Workers

MOSCOW, Jan. 9.

The casualties of the Express disaster are now 23 dead and 56 badly injured.

It is stated that the accident was due to the inefficiency and carelessness of certain railway workers.

The station Master of the station where the accident occurred was arrested for leaving his post after the accident.—Reuter.

SOVIET COAL FOR CURRENT YEAR

Govt. Decision To Mine 112 Million Tons

RIGA, Jan. 9.

The Soviet Government has decided to mine 112 million tons of coal this year of which the Donetz mines are to deliver 68 million. By-products will be largely utilised in the manufacture of synthetic rubber at the Grivan factory in Transcaucasus.—Reuter's Special.

LESSER OF TWO EVILS

France Thinks It Better To Legalise And Limit Reichswehr

LONDON, Jan. 8.

The "Quai d'Orsay" has categorically denied that the Franco-Italian agreement contains a reservation on the treaty revision, which did not arise at Rome.

While the existence of the Franco-Italian protocol regarding German disarmament is also officially denied, it appears M. Laval and Signor Mussolini have reached a verbal agreement.

France veering towards the acceptance as the lesser of the two evils is considering it better to legalise and limit the Reichswehr than turn a blind eye to its uninterrupted and underground growth.

The semi-official organ "Le Temps" adopts this line, but insists on the limits of the conditions, and guarantees, including a margin of security for the French Army, and no further increase in the Reichswehr and the return of Germany to Geneva.

There is a considerable hope in Rome that Germany will agree to the offer with regard to the limitation of armaments.

The official circles refuse to give the actual text, but say, it is couched in such a way that it is thought Germany will accept.

They categorically deny the intention on the part of Italy or France to declare that German armaments are illegal until Germany comes to an agreement on armaments with the Powers.—Reuter's Special.

FRANCO-ITALIAN AGREEMENT

ROME, Jan. 8.

The Italo-French Agreement contains the following reference to armaments:—

"The Italian and French Governments referring to the declaration of the equality of rights of December 11, 1931, have come into the agreement that no country should modify by unilateral act their obligations with regard to armaments, and in case of such an eventuality they should consult each other."—Reuter.

FRANCO-ITALIAN PACT

(Special Cable)

ROME Jan. 9.

An official statement on the details of the Franco-Italian pact confirms the reports already cabled regarding African territories guarantees of Austrian independence and the general agreement to co-operate in the work of reconstruction.

ANGLO-IRISH PACT IMPLEMENTED

LONDON, Jan. 8.

The Irish Free State Government has implemented the recent Pact with Britain.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. HILL DEAD

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Jan. 9.

The death has occurred of Major-General John Hill.

ENGLISH POET IN MADRAS

Grant Duff's Grandson Comes To India

MADRAS, Jan. 9.

Mr. Douglas Ainslie, English poet and author, arrived at Madras to-day on a visit to India. He was sometime attached to His Majesty's legation at Athens, Hague and Paris and is the author of several publications. The object of his visit is to acquaint himself with Hindu lore, said Mr. Ainslie in an interview.

His grandfather Mr. Grant Duff, was a commandant in one of the Maharatta kingdoms and one of his uncles Sir M. E. Grant Duff was Governor of Madras in the early eighties.—A.P.

WEST INDIES Vs. ENGLAND TEST

(Special Cable).

BARBADOS, Jan. 9.

There was no play before lunch in the Test Match between West Indies versus England. The wicket which is sodden owing to overnight rain is likely to prove very trick on resumption.

Mr. D. H. Elwin, Under-Secretary to the Home Department, Government of India, succeeds Mr Cromble as Private Secretary to the Governor of Madras, when the latter proceeds on leave at the end of June.

Lindy Baby Murder Trial Sensation

Witness Makes Damning Allegation Against Hauptmann

Accused Seen In Motor-Car With Ladder Inside On Night Of Crime, Says Witness

(SPECIAL CABLE).

FLEMINGTON: January 8.

Eighty-seven-year old Amandus Hockmuth made a damning allegation against Hauptmann, when the Lindbergh Baby Murder Trial continued on the fifth day of its hearing.

He declared that, he saw Hauptmann in a motor-car on the night of the crime near the Lindbergh house. Hauptmann was in a motor-car, in which there was a ladder.

"HE IS THE MAN."

Pointing a shaky fore-finger at the accused, he quavered: "He is the man," and then put a finger on Hauptmann's shoulder. The accused shook his head negatively.

Kelly, the Finger-print Expert, admitted that he found no finger-prints in the nursery, or the ladder against the nursery window.

Reilly, the defence counsel, asserted that Kelly's method of taking the finger-prints by brushing, instead of blowing powder off the articles, destroyed any prints.

LEGAL ARGUMENT.

A legal argument ensued regarding the admissibility of the exhibit ladder, alleged to have been used, in view of the fact that it had been re-assembled.

The Court deferred its decision regarding this point.

HINDU MAHA SABHA

Pt. Malaviya Asked To Preside

LAHORE, Jan. 9.

As a further step in co-ordinating opposition to the Communal Award, it is understood that efforts are being made to ensure that the Anti-Communal Award League recently formed at Benares under the leadership of Pandit Malaviya works in concert with the All-India Hindu Mahasabha. In pursuance of this plan, it is expected that the Pandit may be invited to accept the presidency of the forthcoming annual session of the Mahasabha to be held at Cawnpore on 15th and 16th March.

Anti-Award circles in the Punjab are strongly in favour of Pandit Malaviya leading the campaign at Cawnpore, because it is pointed out that he is the only man who can secure harmony of effort between the two bodies.

Rev. Ottama, the Burma Buddhist leader, and Mr. Jugal Kishore Birla were hitherto mentioned in connection with the Presidency of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, but it is now most likely that Pandit Malaviya will preside over the session.—A.P.

ARRESTS IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Jan. 9.

A large number of workers, most of them employed in the Kidderpore Docks by stevedores, again went on strike this morning. Many of the ships are lying idle in the Kidderpore Docks.

So far, about a dozen arrests have been made by the police on charges of preventing loyal workers from attending their duties, and creating disturbances. The strikers are holding a meeting in Takta Ghat.

It is reported that the strike is the result of disagreement between workers and employers—A. P.

5000 MEN INVOLVED IN STRIKE

CALCUTTA, Jan. 9.

It appears that out of the 13 ships lying in the Kidderpore docks three were idle this morning. Subsequently one was worked with the help of outside labour. Ships in the King George's Dock were working as usual. It is estimated that over 5,000 men are involved in the strike.—A.P.

GOOD START FOR NEW YEAR

RUGBY, Jan. 9.

Captain Anthony Eden, Lord Privy Seal, in a speech at Edinburgh last night said that the Franco-Italian Agreement constituted an important contribution to the European stability. He believed that it would result in marked improvement of the whole outlook for Europe. It was a good start for the new year in which much work remained to be done. In years gone by, Britain's foreign policy was often criticised abroad as being exclusively concerned with balance of power. Balance of power was no longer Britain's foreign policy. It was now based on the League of Nations and on the maintenance of the collective peace system. Balance of power meant maintenance of peace by adjustment of force. Collective peace system meant the abolition of force and the substitution of the rule of law. That was the immense change which was now taking place in foreign affairs.—B.O.W.

SAARLANDERS NERVOUS

Flight Of Money To Banks On French Frontier

SAARBRUECKEN, Jan. 9.

It is estimated that over 100 million francs have been transferred in the last fortnight to the banks on the French side of the Frontier by people who are nervous that their money may be impounded after the plebiscite.—Reuter's Special.

NO "HEIL HITLER" AT SAAR VOTING

(SPECIAL CABLE).

SAARBRUCKEN, Jan. 8.

Fearing that Herr Hitler's greetings may lose Germany thousands of votes, the leaders of the German front are desperately trying to impress upon the followers the absolute necessity of refraining from giving the Nazi salute, and saying, 'Heil Hitler,' while voting.

Meanwhile, unique precautions are being taken to make the plebiscite absolutely free and secret.

The voting urns will be guarded by the international troops until the counting begins on Monday morning in the presence of the representatives of the Governing Commission of the League of Nations, the Plebiscite Commission, the Saar population of the International force and the world Press.

The result of the plebiscite is expected on the midnight of Monday.

AHMEDABAD MILL DISPUTE

Representatives Of Two Parties See Gandhiji

NEW DELHI, Jan. 8.

Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai, representing the Millowners' Association of Ahmedabad and Mr. Shankerlal Banker and Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda on behalf of the Ahmedabad Labour Association, had a full talk with Mahatma Gandhi this afternoon in connection with the situation arising out of the dispute between the millowners and mill-hands in Ahmedabad.

The facts relating to the dispute were placed before Gandhiji by both sides.

The talks will be continued tomorrow.—A. P.

Rival Parties Meet Mahatma

NEW DELHI, Jan. 8.

The representatives of the Ahmedabad Mill Owners' Association and the Textile Labour Association will again meet Gandhiji in connection with the Ahmedabad labour dispute, after Seth Chimanlal Parekh, President of the Mill Owners' Association arrives at Delhi.—United Press.

Schools Committee Charged With Jobbery & Communalism

Corporation Refers Charges To Special Committee

Serious allegations were made against the Schools Committee of jobbery, communalism and favoritism in the meeting of the Municipal Corporation on Tuesday

The question arose over a letter from the Municipal Marathi Relieving Teachers' Association regarding the termination of services of certain teachers by the Schools Committee, that the Relieving Teachers have been in Municipal service since the year 1931 and have served to the entire satisfaction of their superiors; that the teachers were promised from time to time that they would be engaged according to their rank in seniority of service; that some of the teachers have even been promised in writing to that effect; that the Schools Committee has not acted according to the Rule laid down by them regarding the recruitment of teachers in their Department and this has caused injustice and supersession; that the complaint of the Relieving Teachers is not for their removal from service but for non-recognition of their proper claims of seniority; that the Committee while retrenching the services of teachers had retained about 70 teachers who were junior to most of the teachers that were sent away; that though it is now about four months since they sent applications to the Committee, nobody has received any reply; and that the Schools Committee without giving any consideration to the above facts have again engaged 31 teachers from 20th November without giving any consideration to seniority. Requesting that the Corporation will kindly appoint an inquiry Committee to go into the matter so as to give early relief to the relieving teachers.

Mrs. Shuffi Tyebji, Chairman of the Schools Committee moved to send the letter to the Schools Committee for remarks.

Sir J. B. Boman Behram and Mr. Mohanlal Desai said the letter contained many allegations against the Schools Committee which required investigations.

"RUN ON COMMUNAL LINES"

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh moved an amendment to ask for a report from the School's Committee within a month failing which he suggested the corporation should withhold the budget grants. Dr. Deshmukh said the Schools Committee was run on communal lines which was a scandal. It may be a statutory body but the corporation was a supreme body which gave money for expenditure and was therefore entitled to explanation. There were Depressed Classes, backward classes, Muslim, and Hindu teachers who were either retained or retrenched on favoritism.

"CENT PER CENT TRUE"

Mr. M. V. Donde supported the charges made against the Schools Committee and as a member of the Schools Committee said they were cent per cent true and correct. There was nothing like educational policy but prejudice on communalism.

Mr. M. N. Talpade and Dr. J. C. Cursetji did not agree with the criticisms made against the Schools Committee and said owing to their policy of employing a certain percentage from different classes of teachers, injustice may have been made to some seniors but they would be employed whenever vacancies occurred.

FOR SPECIAL COMMITTEE

Mr. M. A. Dabholker moved an amendment to refer the matter to a Special Committee which he named which was agreed to as a substantive proposition.

The Corporation then adjourned till to-day.

WAGE-CUT IN BHAVNAGAR

Union Deputation To Confer With Ahmedabad "Majurjan"

BHAVNAGAR, Jan. 9.

Mr. Gaurishanker Chaturvedi wires:—

Indignation and discontent prevail amongst the labourers against the threatened wage-cut. A Labour representation consisting of Mr. Mohanlal Vyas, Union Secretary, with four started for Ahmedabad to consult the Majurjan.

The atmosphere is tense amongst the labourers. The Union Secretary is trying to pacify the discontent.

Mr. D. O. De Gale, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Rawalpindi Range (on leave) has been appointed Inspector General of Police, Frontier Province, Vice Mr. J. H. Adam, proceeding on leave preparatory to retirement from February 11.

Late Mr. Abhyankar's Successor

WHY NOT A WOMAN CANDIDATE?

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Owing to the sad demise of Barrister M. V. Abhyankar, "a virile Congressman," of Nagpur, the C.P.B. has to seek re-election to the Legislative Assembly from C.P. It has been rumoured that Dr. Khare is prevailed upon to contest the election. Everyone, no doubt, has a great respect for and confidence in Dr. Khare, and the most valuable services rendered by him to the cause of the Congress will ever be remembered; but it is time now that the Congress Parliamentary Board should give an opportunity to Indian womanhood, who have long suffered to keep the Congress flag aloft, to show their power in a public but a constitutional platform like the Legislative Assembly.

Taking this into consideration I would like to suggest that Mrs. Anusayabai Kale, who is recognised in the Congress circles there, as a staunch fighter for the cause of Mother India may be requested to contest the seat. In this connection I may point out that it is the real workers and fighters and not only the eloquent orators that India needs to-day, as Mahatmaji has rightly observed. I hope the Parliamentary Board will be prompt and just enough to take up the suggestion and thus demonstrate the appreciation of the services rendered by Indian womanhood to the Freedom's Battle.—Yours, etc.

V. K. PRABHUDESAI.

Dohad Workers' Plight

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There was some trouble brewing between the B.B. and C. I. Railway Freelandgunj Loco Workshop workers at Dohad and the Railway administration for some time past, and a lightning strike was resorted to by the workmen, consequent upon the refusal of the foreman and railway authorities to grant a gate-pass to the Secretary of the Funeral Committee to attend the cremation of a comrade, who died in the hospital.

The public knew of this strike through sympathetic Press and it lasted for two days and was recalled when the Agent appointed a departmental official inquiry. The Union showed as if it took the lead of the strike. Mr. Jhabwalla from Bombay went there and, upon the announcement of the inquiry they became inactive, as if something wonderful would come out of it. The inquiry commenced its sittings with great pomp. Some sort of attempt was made by some workers to keep up the temper of the workers by education, propaganda, day-to-day contact and leaflets. But these colleagues of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta believing in the justice of their cause, being accepted by the railway authorities, did not do anything of the kind, but resisted any such attempt. In the last week of December last one fine morning the whole of the Railway Colony was astonished to find about 200 policemen occupying the strategic positions in the street.

A charge-sheet against five prominent workers, who were prominent in the Union activities, was handed over to them and their reply was demanded within four days. The only reason why a charge-sheet was framed against them, was that they had, along with other 1,800, absented from their duty for two days without leave. The workmen and the Secretary instead of taking the situation under control paid hurried visits to Bombay to consult Mr. Jamnadas, who did not find time to come and handle the situation personally at Dohad. On the contrary, he was busy with preparations for his departure for Geneva to champion the cause of the working-class of India. But then what did he actually do? He went to the Agent for an interview to explain the situation to him. The Agent withdrew the official recognition of the Union. This created a sort of panic among all the Union officials. Almost all of them resigned except Mr. P. Tricumdas. The whole Union was virtually dissolved and the only constitutional authority to act on behalf of the Union was vested in Mr. Mehta, who was sailing in a week's time to Geneva, thus exposing the workers to the tender mercy of the employers, and taking away the organisation with him in his pocket.

The entire Colony and the residents were under a state of panic. Five workmen who were given charge-sheets were discharged by the Railway authorities and they were asked to vacate their quarters. If the Union had mobilized the workers, asked them to be ready for the defence of their right, if the workmen on the whole railway line had been educated about the seriousness of the Dohad strike and organised for self-defence, it would have been impossible for the Railway to resort to such punishment of the workers resulting in the shattering of the organisation, and loss of employment to five active Union workers.

The situation in Dohad was very favourable to the workers. The entire working-class would have stood to a man behind the leaders, there were a band of middle-class intellectuals, who were actively participating in the movement. Mr. Mehta, by his counsels, has thrown everything overboard, wrecked the Union and is going to Geneva to champion the cause of the working-class.

Now the Union at Dohad is without any Secretary, without any President, and the whole organisation is coming down like a house of cards. There is none to gather the disorganising forces except a few inexperienced socialistically-minded local youths. But these youths, it must be said to their credit, have taken up the cause and are trying to do under great hardships the rebuilding of the organisation.

At this juncture, due to the request of some workers and the local Socialists, Mr. P. Tricumdas specially, went to Dohad and is trying to reorganise the movement and collect funds for the victimised workers. This is the only hopeful sign one finds in this whole situation.—Yours etc.,

"PROLET."

NATIONAL FLAG ON MUNICIPAL BUILDING

Vengurla City Fathers' Decision

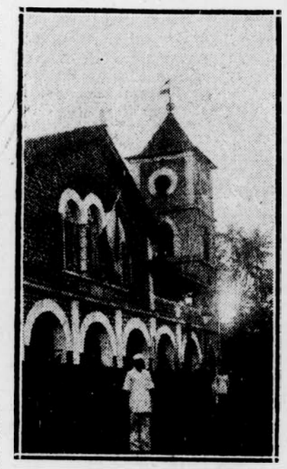
(From A Correspondent.)

VENGURLA, January 7.

The National Flag was hoisted on Vengurla Municipal building as a result of the resolution moved by the late Mr. V. R. Senai, ex-President, Taluka Congress Committee and passed by an overwhelming majority on the 2nd August 1930.

In 1932 the flag was removed by D. S. P. in the time of C. D. campaign.

About a month ago the President of the Taluka Congress



Committee, sent a requisition to the Municipality to hoist the National Flag again. A resolution to this effect was moved by the Municipal President at the meeting held on 27th December. The consideration of the resolution was adjourned till 31st December when Dr. B. S. Naik, M.B.B.S., the President suggested the removal of the resolution of 1930. He was seconded by Mr. Nachanolkar and the resolution was passed with majority of 6 against 2.

The flag was hoisted on the Municipal building on 1st January, 1935.

BARODA'S SUCCOUR TO GUJARAT FARMERS

Manilal Kothari Collects Rs. 8,500

(From A Correspondent).

BARODA, Jan. 9.

Mr. Manilal Kothari resuming collections for the Gujarat Farmers' Fund collected nearly Rs. 8,500, including 1,000 anonymous, 1,000 from Mr. Maganbhai Shankerbhai Patel, 500 each from Sheth Pestonjee Faramji and Chhotabhai Bhailalbhai Patel. He expects the total collections to reach Rs. 10,000 from Baroda.

Mr. Kothari is proceeding after a couple of days to Ratlam and other places to resume the work of the Railway Employees' Association.

SINKING OF RUM-RUNNER "I'M ALONE"

(Special Cable).

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.

One of the most outstanding cases of the days of prohibition, namely, litigation arising out of the sinking of the rum runner "I'm Alone" in March, 1929, ended to-day when the Joint American-Canadian Commission decided that the United States should apologise for the sinking of the vessel and pay to Canada 25,000 dollars as compensation.

No compensation will be paid to the owner of the vessel but the Captain and crew of "I'm Alone" should be compensated for the wrong done to them by casting them in the sea and putting them in irons. Therefore, the United States should pay the Captain 7,906 dollars and seven members of the crew sums ranging from 965 to 1,323 dollars. The widow of one of the crew who was drowned was awarded 10,185 dollars.

The Canadian claim in respect of the sinking was 386,803 dollars.

The accused's room at Islampura was raided by the police on December 18 and one cycle was removed. The police state that he, on getting the information that the police were shadowing him, absconded till Tuesday when he was arrested.

MONEY-LENDERS' MEMORANDUM

Lucknow Bankers Appeal To Viceroy To Withhold Concent To Bills

LUCKNOW, Jan. 9.

A request to withhold his assent to the U. P. Debt Bills and return them to the Council for further consideration is contained in a memorandum submitted by the Lucknow Bankers' Association to the Governor-General.

The memorandum states that the Bills as passed by the local Legislature are not only detrimental and even destructive to bankers and money-lenders, but also injurious to the wider interests of the Province and that the measures are totally onesided.

While recognizing the necessity of providing relief to debtors the memorandum suggests that this can be done by the Government advancing loan and in other ways and not by drastic reduction in the rates of interest and liquidation of debts.—A.P.

SWADESHI CELLULOID DOLLS

Aundh Chief Offers Prize Of Rs. 250

POONA, January 9.

The Secretary of the Lord Reay Industrial Museum, Poona wires:

Shrimant Balasaheb Pant Pratinidhi, Chief Saheb of Aundh, has offered to give Rs. 250 as a special cash prize for Swadeshi celluloid dolls which may be shown in the Poona Industrial Exhibition which commences on February 3.

ALLEGED THEFT OF CYCLE

Suspect Remanded

That he is a receiver of stolen cycles was the allegation made by the Mharbouri Police on Wednesday when they asked for the remand of Sheikh Mahomed Hussein to police custody till January 22.

Memories Of 1934

(Continued from page 6).

fuss of Austria, King Alexander of Yugoslavia with M. Barthou of France and M. Kairov of Moscow. Two other deaths, one accidental and the other natural, had also possibilities of unforeseen political changes, namely, that of the great war-king, King Albert of Belgium, and President Hindenburg of Germany.

A New Feature

The disturbances in Austria in the early part of the year 1934 have revealed a new feature of struggle, namely, that there is not only bitter antagonism between socialism and fascism but that there are bitter blood feuds between different sections of fascism and between groups of different fascist nationalism. This new phase of internal struggle and civil war was amply revealed in 1934, but we might see fuller development in 1935. This dissension among fascist and rival fascist nationalism is creating a regrouping of new and strange European alliances. France and the Soviet Union are leading an anti-war compact and are taking under their protection Yugoslavia and the countries of the little Entente; and possibly two out of the three small Baltic States. Germany and Poland in one direction, Italy and Austria in another with Great Britain as a connecting link between two rivals seem to be creating a new bloc.

This political flirtation is in itself incomplete and behind it also lie secret or open finance and armament arrangements. Barring three or four large Powers of the world all countries are beggars, if not actually bankrupt and each one has got its prize in the shape of short or long loans and armament supplies on credit before promising entry into a new group. 1934 had, therefore, created many new puzzles which have got to work themselves out in 1935. "France, Britain and America had so far no actual civil wars or any large scale and prolonged riots, yet the temper of impoverished masses had exhibited itself with varying degrees of grimness in these countries also. Paris had two or three very ugly riots following upon financial scandals and the Stavisky affair. America had her unemployed ex-servicemen's demonstrations which had brought out Government machine guns. In Great Britain police batons alone were sufficient to cope with hunger-marchers, the great anti-Mosley London and Manchester demonstrations and various unemployed deputations forcing their way to the Public Assistance Committees.

Reichstag Fire Trial

There have been two or three judicial trials of investigations which though taking place in one country assumed international and world interest in 1934. The notorious German trial in the latter part of 1933 and early in 1934 aroused a world protest against Hitler and Goering who were openly accused of having staged a false trial for a great fire. A new and extraordinary international experiment was inaugurated during this trial, namely, that a tribunal of lawyers of different countries sat in London independently to go through the evidence relating to the German Reichstag fire and to publish their solemn pronouncement. This international voice expressed in no unmistakable terms had a tremendous effect and not only were all Communist accused discharged as not guilty, but the best known among them, Dimitroff, and his two Bulgarian colleagues, were allowed to migrate to Russia. Thaelman, Torgler and other German Communists though found not guilty so far are still held in prison by the Nazi Government and the world agitation on their behalf is still going on.

Scottsborough Trial

A similar international interest had been expressed in connection with the trial of nine Negro boys in America—known as the Scottsborough Trial. World opinion has been freely and frankly expressed that it has been a scandalous miscarriage of justice. The opinion of British jurists and publicists on the international moral pronouncements was all the time in a dilemma. British radical opinion favours expression of public moral opinion in regard to events that take place in other countries and yet the same Britishers are conscious of the fact that once this international opinion becomes popular there would be quite a big crop of public opinion on British trials on arrests that are periodically held in India or other Colonies. The Stavisky trial in France also achieved in 1934 more than a local or purely national French notoriety. The dark deeds of the police chiefs as exposed during this trial had a parallel in many countries.

Arms Traffic Enquiry

The other trial of note which has not yet completed its labours is the great and really bold investigations that are taking place in America in the Arms traffic. It has been a well-known fact that like other branches of manufacturing industries, Britain stood in the vanguard of trade in arms and armaments. To the innocent world traffic in arms means murder of the innocents, but to the armament manufacturers, it is all a business to be pushed forward with all the accepted forms of corruption, bribery, back-door influences, intrigues and open or secret propaganda. British, French and Italian delegates to the League of Nations had condemned in a technical manner the air attacks of the Japanese over the Chapei district of China, and yet with the full consent of their Foreign Secretaries, the armament makers of these countries were in 1934 supplying the material of war used in China. The world is at present watching a little war going on for nearly two years in an unknown part of the world, between Bolivia and Paraguay—the two countries that cannot manufacture any serious or effective weapons of war. Captain Sharp, an American military attache who has just returned from Gran Chaco Front, published on December 28, 1934, his report that "thousands of bodies are scattered along the hundred miles route I traversed, with the result that it was almost impossible to breathe the atmosphere." The English Liberal newspaper, the "Star," commenting on this report the following day, said: "Here in a sentence is an indictment of the arms-makers who have supplied Bolivia and Paraguay with munitions for nothing else but private gains and whose answer is—Silence at all cost."

Startling Revelations

The American investigations have brought out startling facts regarding British armament-makers and many leading personages in British public life for securing orders in death dealing materials for Britain in rivalry with others. Naturally in official and governmental circles in Great Britain, the American Arms Traffic Enquiry is not receiving a welcome but the British Government is actually appointing a Commission to investigate British arms traffic with such futile and limited terms of references that the conclusion of the Commission can only be that everybody in Britain is always innocent and all the valuable documented evidence produced in American Enquiry is to be treated as irresponsible gossip. Thus 1935 is still to hear the echoes of the 1934 Arms Traffic Trial of world interest.

Saar Plebiscite

The year 1935 opens with anxious time as to what might happen in the Saar plebiscite within a fortnight from now. There are also anxious speculations as to the effect of Japan's official notice two years in advance to terminate the Naval Treaty of Washington in 1936. Technically the 1924 Treaty can only be dissolved at the end of of twelve years in 1936 with two years' notice but Japan would now be entitled—if she can find sufficient money—to go on a large scale naval construction provided that the various ships and seaplanes and aircraft carriers commenced now would not be completed for actual service till the end of 1936. So the naval race might begin almost any time in 1935, the only controlling factor being the absence of unlimited amount of money at the disposal of Japan.

Development in Aeroplanes

At any rate 1935 is opening with a huge development in aircraft and aerial activity. Already 1934 is full of amazing achievements in speed, size and distance covered by ever-improving aeroplanes. France and Italy at the beginning of 1934 boasted of great achievement, but they were put into shade by the Americans and the Dutch and towards the end of 1934 Britain began to give promise of being in the forefront of all. Just then quietly on the 7th of November 1934, during the celebrations of the 17th Anniversary of the Revolution the Soviet Union came out with her wonder aeroplane, "Maxim Gorky," which carries 55 passengers, has eight formidable engines and can fly continually without landing or refuelling for 96 hours at a rate of 200 miles per hour. Of course the Ambassadors and Military Attaches of the European Powers and of America have anxiously watched this amazing production of the Soviet Union and in 1935 we must remain to see other countries surpass this performance. On the one hand one feels proud to belong to the human race that is capable of such gigantic strides in scientific progress but on the other hand one feels alarmed and ashamed that some day these achievements of science are to glory in destroying human lives and liberty on a vast scale. Of course, if these powerful aeroplanes were to stand in the service of the world in civil aviation only it will not only help us all in swift communications and transit but we will also help in imparting to different nations one general all-world outlook in many departments of life.

Shipping

In 1934 we had commenced another similar race in mercantile ship building. France led the way by laying down the first ship of the world of 70,000 tons and Italy was following suit as a rival. At last Britain beat the record towards the end of 1934 by the launching of the new ship "Queen Mary" which so far claims to be the largest ship and which will be making her voyages during the American season of 1935. However, this is not the end but also the beginning of a new activity. On the other hand, Germany is laying down three or four large airships which in respect of time would certainly be more attractive to passengers than these huge ocean ships. Of course, such large ships will not for the present be able to travel between India and Europe on account of the very limited capacity and draft of the Suez Canal.

Rights Of Indian Seamen Threatened

Nonetheless a day of Asiatic revival might come when India will commence building her ships of such large size plying between the coasts of Africa and India and between India and Japan or Australia. But before India is allowed to reach such a stage we shall require the printing of a thousand White Papers and a few dozen Simon Commissions of "Investigations." Of course when a free India would be in a position to construct her own giant ships and mighty aeroplanes, capitalist Great Britain would fall econimically so low as to be hardly able to maintain a coastal fleet of small fishing boat. Indians may do well to study very closely the excellent book: "British Imperialism in India," written by Joan Beauchamp and published by Martin Lawrence of London in which for the first time an English authoress has given an impartial description of how Indian industries have to be sacrificed for the economic gain of British capitalists. Not only are we confronted in 1935 with the White Paper menace which would make Indian ship-building an idle dream but we have another concrete danger in front of us. The Labour Party in the House of Commons and the British Trades Union officials of the Seamen's Union are openly and barefacedly agitating for the expulsion of persons of all nationalities from British ships in order to monopolise services for the White British seamen alone as 40,000 of them are reported to be unemployed at present. These British Labour agitators are perhaps too stupid to realise that the major portion of the revenue of British shipping comes from oriental countries. Thus whilst British seamen and ship-builders are lookng forward to great opportunities in 1935, ill-fated India might be thrown into another agitation against the most unjust racial differentiation in the services of Empire shipping.

Taking the British Empire as such, 1934 has been a little more kind to her than to the most other countries. Great Britain herself boasts of a good budget, sound credit, slowly and slightly but after all a rising trade and diminishing unemployment. However, this is not achieved by any divine miracle. It is brought about by the usual worldly methods of exploiting the weak and supporting the rich and the powerful. The new idea in the race for world supremacy and financial prosperity is for the large imperialist Powers to be self-supporting within their own Empire. Indians abroad can send no better or nobler wish for the commencing 1935 year than that of a completely united, unwavering and unqualified opposition to the 1935 India Act that the British Parliament may produce.

No Wonder they are Preferred

Cut open section showing the new Dome Top Construction. Bobbins cloth wrapped and tied, containing more active material.

Patented, valvular action, impregnated Dome Top, sealing the tremendous energy packed into each new Bond super Service Mono-Cell. It prevents short circuits and means whiter, brighter light —longer.

THESE ARE TWO OF THE MANY REASONS WHY BOND MONO-CELLS ARE KNOWN AS THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

AND THEY RESTORE THEIR OWN ENERGY WHEN NOT IN USE.

Sales representatives:

MULLER, MACLEAN & Co., Inc.,

Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Delhi, Karachi & Lahore.

SRI MADHWA'S WORKS
KANNADA TRANSLATIONS.
'Anuvyakhyana' (Vol. III). His greatest work now being translated.
Part I thereof 'Jijnasadhikarana' now ready. Pages 231. Subscription Rs. 2-8-0.
Vol. II containing His 10 popular works bound Pages 718. Subscription Rs. 5-0-0.
For copies apply with remittance to:—
HONY. TREASURER,
Sri Madhwa Muni Seva Sangha,
Udipi, S.K.

JUST OUT JUST OUT
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
General Knowledge Questions With Answers
A unique publication containing complete answers to questions on general knowledge and every day science set at I.C.S., I.P.S., I.F.S., I.R.S.E., Posts and Telegraphs, Engineering Supervisors and Subordinate, Railway Accounts Service held during 1930-1934, 150 foolscap pages. Rs 3-8 net.
CAREERS, MOHENI ROAD, LAHORE.

The first husk-ness preceding a sore throat demands a Lova Pastille. Antiseptic and delightfully refreshing, these pastilles are invaluable to orators, singers and smokers. Buy a box now and keep them in readiness.
For a Tin of 100 Tablets As. 13.
MALGHAM BROS.
19, Bank St., BOMBAY.

Help Kidneys
If Kidney Trouble or Bladder Weakness makes you suffer from Getting Up Nights, Nervousness, Dizziness, Rheumatism, Stiffness, Burning, Smarting, Itching or Acidity try the new discovery Cystex (Sis-tex). Guaranteed to end your troubles in 8 days or money back. At all chemists or Muller MacLean, Bombay.

ANNUAL READING

One year Monthly details, Rs. 2. Weekly details, 1 year Rs. 10. Correct answers for 5 questions Re. 1. V. P. As. 4. Send copy of Horoscope or time and date of birth or of writing letter and approximate age
HANUMAN JOTHISHA OFFICE, Tiruttani, S. India.

NERVOUS BREAKDOWN
Breaking-point for tired nerves comes very soon in this country—but it never comes without warning. When you get tired or over excited easily, when your appetite fails, when continued headache make life unendurable—THEN is the time to give your nerves the quick-acting tonic of Vitophenes. A nervous breakdown is very serious. Vitophenes will keep your nerves, your brain and body in perfect trim. Try one bottle—it cannot fail to make a great improvement in your health.
Vitophenes taken regularly, supply the essential ingredients of egg yolk, lecethin, Red Bone Marrow and other highly nutritive compounds to the nerves and system. Their immense value to both sexes, of all ages, has been proved by reliable medical authorities.
VITOPHENES
The swift-sure remedy for shattered Nerves.
CASTOPHENE MFG. CO., (India), Post Box 2187, Bombay.

How India Is Defamed

Doctor Anklesaria Exposes Falsity Of American Film

Deliberate Concoctions And Malicious Lies

EVEN as the "Wild Propaganda" about India was being carried on through the Film "India Speaks," an enterprising Indian in America started counter-propaganda, appraising the Americans of the Truth about this country.

Dr. Maneck K. Anklesaria, who has spent nearly 15 years in America, made it a part of his pro-India propaganda to address open-letters to the Mayors and the City Commissioners of several American cities, pointing out that wanton and deliberate falsehoods were depicted in the Film, by the authors and producers, who had evinced a greater interest in sensation-mongering than a respect for facts.

In a spirited letter, in which he accused the American Film Censors of ignorance of conditions in other countries, Dr. Anklesaria strongly advised the City-Mayors to withdraw permission in their cities for the exhibition of the Film.

As Dr. Anklesaria handed over the copy of his letter to a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle," he told the latter that the Americans were always friendly towards Indians and India. They had a deep appreciation for the culture, civilisation and spiritual progress of India. He also pointed out that only a few depraved people were at the bottom of the whole affair. He warned Indians that film publicity being what it is in America, it was tremendously more sinister than a book like "Mother India," and Indians must do their best to have the mischievous effect the film was likely to produce, nullified.

Dr. Anklesaria's Letter

The following is a copy of the letter:—

"TO THE MAYOR and CITY COMMISSIONERS OF .....

"Honourable Sirs,

"For the past few days I have been enjoying a delightful visit in your fair city, finding those of your citizens whom I have had the pleasure of meeting, intelligent, honest, hospitable and above all, imbued with a sincere desire for the betterment, not only of themselves, but of this entire community.

"Yet, I was disagreeably startled when I discovered that India, my native land, is still being grossly abused by people who deliberately attempt to capitalise upon the lack of knowledge of the religious beliefs and customs of one of the largest races in the world.

Katherine Discredited

"Not very long ago Katherine Maye debased the American minds through her book "Mother India." The book has since been discredited and found wanting in intellectual honesty, genuinity of author's purpose and substantiation of facts. Now at our local—Theatre Richard Halliburton with "India Speaks" leaves a bad taste in the people's minds and stomachs, because of some of the most outrageous insulting and humbugging statements and scenes I demand of the city Council of . in justice to the people of India, and the intelligence and self-respect of the citizens of the City of—, that the City Council at once put an injunction on the further showing of this nauseating picture, chiefly for the reasons, (1) that it is filled with lies and distortion of facts, and (2) it is inhuman and barbarically cruel. I shall herewith prove both points of accusation.

Deliberate Concoctions

"I—All information in the film regarding the River Ganges are false and deliberate concoctions to poison the public minds. The waters of the River Ganges are not dirty, filthy or unsanitary. Are not then the waters of the Mississipp unhealthy, unsanitary and filled with germs in spite of its receiving the garbage and dirt of Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, New Orleans and half of the mid-western States? Yet in comparison, whereas the city of Benares is not even one-twentieth in size to Chicago, the Ganges is 60 miles wide at the ocean, carrying ten to twelve times greater volume of water than the Mississippi. I request you to think for yourself; are all people and animals who use the Mississippi poisoned?

It is also a scientific fact that every river purifies its water every three miles. How then can the waters of a river nearly 1,800 miles long remain dirty or unsanitary because of a few tons of garbage, a few thousand of bathers, clothes being washed? Isn't it also a scientific fact that fire destroys all bacteria and germs in a corpse? I ask you, in the name of common sense, how a few pounds of burn-charcoal or ashes poison the terrific flow of six to twelve feet per second of the Ganges carrying 100,000 to 525,000 cubic feet of water every second? Then why permit the foul lies of Richard Halliburton on the sound machine at the .....Theatre? This I ask in the fair name of the trusting and decency-seeking intelligent public of the city of——

Malicious Lie

"2. The second section of the picture shows the bats sucking human blood without the man's knowledge. This is a malicious lie. There is no such thing as a blood-drinking bat. I have lived in India for twenty years and within two hundred feet of the trees where bats hung, yet I have never seen bats eat anything but fruits and vegetables particularly bananas.

"3. The book "Mother India" mentioned the custom of child-marriages and being mothers at nine or ten. This has been proven a lie by the best of American and English doctors. The child marriages so known to the western world are only engagements and real marriage only takes place when the girl reaches puberty. The girls carrying children in the movie are not child-mothers, but brothers, sisters or cousins. Thus the whole scene is an abominable falsehood.

Ridiculing Moslems

"4. Mr. Halliburton tells a falsehood regarding the mosque scene only to ridicule poor God-loving, simple people. The Moslems do not forbid visitors to be present at prayer time. I am neither Hindu nor Moslem, yet I have been in the mosque dozens of times and said prayer with them and broke bread with them. They rejoiced in my presence with reverence. I assure you the Moslems are more democratic and tolerant than many of the so-called Christian churches, priests and bishops of the Western world.

"5. The idea of branding a community of 15,000,000 as crooks, convicts and thieves could be classified as disgraceful criminal libel and most defaming ingratitude. Can I say that the citizens of Chicago, Cicero and Illinois are all racketeers, gunmen and crooks? Can I call all citizens of Los Angeles land-speculators, grafters and blue-sky law-sharks? How could these innocent, shy, bashful children, shown by Mr. Halliburton in the picture, be thieves?

Indians are ten times more honest than the Westerners and possibly a hundred times less thieving, dishonest or criminal.

Untouchables—East and West

"6. The idea of untouchability has more logic behind it than the American idea of white and coloured people meeting in everyday life. Whereas the American coloured people are sanitary, educated and hygienic to a certain extent, these poor Hindus have no opportunity to be so.

They are ill-paid in salary, hardly more than six or eight cents a day. They have absolutely no education (ninety per cent of the people of India are illiterate under the British Government) and they are occupied in a very necessary, yet unwholesome and unsanitary work, like carrying night-dirt, skinning dead animals, sweeping the streets, etc.

"In closing I accuse the Censor Board for its lack of judgment and failure to safeguard the public trust in ever permitting such a notorious and malicious picture to come before the innocent and knowledge-seeking public. I almost think, the Censor Board lacked intelligence on International matters in these days of much needed world amity, friendship and understanding.

"Thus, for the above mentioned reasons, I, Dr. Maneck K. Anklesaria of India, and a present resident of— demand and request the City Council of—to take immediate action in prohibiting the further showing of the motion picture "India Speaks."

(Sd.) Dr. Maneck K. Anklesaria.

THIS CAR CAN BE
YOURS

FOR ONLY
5/14 Model Fiat Car. In first class condition. Fully licensed. Ready for the road.
ONE RUPEE
TO advertise their new Showrooms at 4, Queen's Road Bombay. ASSOCIATED AUTOMOBILES are offering the above motor car, WHICH MUST BE WON in this simple Competition.
All you have to do is to cut out and complete a simple and entertaining Jig Saw Puzzle. Nothing could be simpler. You have the same chance as any one else to win this car. Write now for a copy of the Puzzle.
Simply post the Application Form at foot of this advertisement or send a letter, together with Re. 1. Entrance Fee, and by return post we will forward you a copy of the Puzzle and full details.
Copies of the Puzzle can also be obtained at the Company's Showrooms (4, Queen's Road Bombay) and any number of entries may be made provided each is accompanied by Re. 1. Entry Fee (M. O. or Anna stamps).
All entries must be received by last post, 6th Feby., 1935. Immediately after that date entries will be opened and scrutinised by the Competition Committee consisting of Mr. A. R. Wadia (Automobile Co. Ltd.) Mr. H. C. Gould (Swiss Engineering Co Ltd.) and Mr. L. A. Stronach (Stronach & Co. Ltd.)
The result will be published in the "Times of India" on 8th Feb., 1935 and at the Company's Showrooms. In the event of more than one correct solution being received the car will be sold and the amount realised divided equally between the winning competitors.
The decision of the Competition Committee on all matters relating to this competition is absolutely final and legally binding and no correspondence can be entered into.
Get your copy of the Puzzle TO-DAY
TO .....
ASSOCIATED AUTOMOBILES 4, Queen's Rd. Bombay
(Phone 26843)
Please post me Copy of Puzzle, Entry Form and full details in your 'Car Competition'.
I enclose Re. 1 Entry Fee. (M. O. or Anna Stamps)

J. P. Report Analysed

(Continued from Page 6).

stitutional unsettlement, dislocation, and deadlock. In its 26 1-4 pages, 44 paragraphs, 735 lines, and 13,500 words, this Section has enunciated not one truth of political science, not one principle of a healthy political organism, which could really deserve the name of a "principle." On the contrary, it has pieced together a motley horde of suggestions, hints, arguments which bewilders without edifying, amazes without instructing, wearies without helping the reader to a proper understanding of the problem, and the means to its solution.

No Principles

Of "principle," there is none. Of insight and understanding of the issue,—even though a whole para is expressly devoted to "The Issues, before Parliament," there is still less. In that situation, the critic of the performance can only read between the lines: and, in the utmost desire to be fair, deduce "principles," that seem, from internal evidence, to have guided the authors of the Report in making their recommendations.

Three such "Principles" are discernible in these lucubrations. They are: Unity of the Indian State, responsibility of its ministers, and Safeguards for the Imperial domination of Britain. Accepting the need for a transfer of responsibility in the governance of India, from the British Parliament to the Indian people's chosen representatives, the Committee nevertheless holds that the change should be 'evolutionary' rather than Revolutionary.

> "The safest hypothesis on which we can proceed, and the one most in accordance with our constitutional history, is that the future government of India will be successful in proportion as it represents, not a new creation substituted for an old one, but the natural evolution of an existing Government and the natural extension of its present tendencies." (para 15).

Without dilating upon the fundamental misconception of the term "Revolution", implied in this dictum, and as applied to social phenomena often described by that phrase: without considering the legitimate scope for "revolution" as contradistinguished from "Evolution," we may nevertheless point out, that slowness is not necessarily the same thing as "natural evolution" or normal extension of already operating tendencies. But, even granting against facts that lines of progress implied in these "principles" of the Committee were just, adequate and reasonable for India in her present stage of political evolution, the third "principle,"—the Unity of the new State or rather, the new Constitution and government,—proposed to be created, is sadly belied by the Recommendations. The Committee would, expressly "not take the responsibility of recommending to Parliament" (para 27), any course of action which would encourage the powerful centrifugal forces of Provincial autonomy, which would endanger "the continued unity of India." (ibid) Nevertheless, they have no hesitation in maintaining and multiplying separate communal electorates, creating class constituencies, instituting double Chambers, increasing the occasion of friction and disharmony between the the Legislature and the Executive, between the Public Service and the Responsible Ministers, and separating Burma from India.

Pledges Ignored

We shall see, in the analysis of the several recommendations that follows, how these principles of advance are honoured in practice. Meanwhile, we would point to two features of this Section, strongly eloquent of the unconfessed principles that seem really to have guided the Committee. They make their starting point with the Declaration of August 1917, (para 12); but fail to remember the Declaration of the Viceroy, Lord Irwin, October 31, 1929, or the still more liberal pronouncement of the same high authority,—with the full concurrence of the Government in Britain,—in the July following, regarding the implicit promise of a steady rise of India to Dominion Status. The Committee have studiously refrained from using that phrase, lest its mere utterance prove contaminating. How can India expect such a body to mention "Independence,"— even though Lord Irwin declared he would not prevent a delegate at the then forthcoming Round Table Conference from raising that issue from his place at the Conference Table? But even Lord Irwin has been changed, since he made those statements, into Lord Halifax, a Cabinet Minister in the present British National Government. And so there is no mention, no hint of his official declarations of policy as Viceroy, no reference to the Dispatch of his Government on the Simon Report, no regard to the pronouncement of the British Prime Minister, rounding up the sessions of the First Round Table Conference, and, of course, no allusion to the Gandhi-Irwin Pact as laying down an agreed "settlement" of the issue. All the hopes or ambitions of India made manifest at these successive stages of the struggle, are tacitly regarded as dead and buried,—without even the courtesy of a funeral oration.

Self-Preservation For British

The other interesting point,—implicit, of course, not expressed,—in the Report is the real principle, or inspiration, of their recommendation. The elephant, goes an Indian saying, has two sets of teeth,—one for show, the other for eating. The lion, not the elephant, is the symbol of British sovereignty; but the analogy with the elephant will serve our turn. The real principle is: not the unity or evolution of India into a self-governing unit, but self-preservation for the British. They take their stand on the communal differences and class conflicts, and political divergences between States and Provinces,—not because these are real difficulties in the way of making India a truly self-governing nation. In these days of fierce international competition, between equally powerful and organised Imperialists, Powers for the world's markets, the continued maintenance of the British opportunities for exploitation in India would not be possible, unless some measure of co-operation in that process is obtained from Indians. Hence the illusion of Responsibility so magniloquently laid out in the Report. There is no real transfer of power, no real devolution of responsibility. The 'Safeguards' are more important, better elaborated, and will be more readily, regularly used, than the British Liberal champions of these proposals would have us believe. And these are dictated entirely by the British instinct of self-preservation. Before that instinct, there can be no room for a real evolution of India into a British Dominion,—especially after the experience of South Africa and modern Ireland. Even the attempt at securing a constitutional unity of India, in an alleged Federation, is illusory,—or useful only for British domination of this country. The analysis which follows of the several proposals will amply demonstrate this fact.

GAS POISONING TRAGEDY IN DELHI

Constable And Daughter Asphyxiated

NEW DELHI, Jan. 8.

Dalib Singh, a head constable, and his young daughter were found dead this morning as a result of gas poisoning while his wife and another daughter have been removed to hospital in a precarious condition.

It is stated that the whole family slept inside a room in which charcoal was burning.—A. P.

Baroda Tennis Winners Go To Ahmedabad

BARODA, Jan. 9

In the Tennis Tournaments of Baroda College, Prince Undesinghrao and Mr. Karmarkar have won the Doubles Championship.

They are going to Ahmedabad to take part in Inter-Collegiate Competitions.—United Press.

RIFLE CLUB FOR CORPORATORS

Novel Proposition To Be Moved In Corporation

In the additional agenda of the Municipal Corporation of this month Dr. P. H. Meisheri has given notice to move:—

That in view of the very numerous complaints received from the public in regard to the inadequate supply of water due to low pressure even on the ground floors of buildings, a Committee consisting of Councillors (to be named at the meeting) be appointed to investigate the causes of the deficient water supply and suggest adequate measures for regulating the supply so as to remove the grievances of the public.

Mr. Haji Alimahomed Jalaluddin, will move:—

"That with reference to Corporation Resolution No. 565, dated the 6th December 1934, sanctioning the exchange of the recreation ground near the Madhav Baug at C. P. Tank for the land belonging to Government at Bapty Road, the Commissioner be requested to report as to the desirability of reserving the Bapty Road site for a recreation ground as the locality is very congested and has no suitable open spaces."

Mr. Govindlal Shivlal Motilal, wants the councillors to be trained in rifle shooting and therefore will move:—

"That this Corporation desires that a rifle club be inaugurated by it with a view to provide facilities for training and practice in rifle shooting to the Councillors and other citizens of recognised standing who may be admitted to the membership of the club under the rules to be framed by a special committee of the House.

That the Commissioner be requested to make a report in consultation with the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee on framing a scheme for giving effect to the resolution."

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON DOWN BY 8 POINTS

Further Improvement In Crossrates

GOLD SLIGHTLY EASY BUT SILVER FIRM

Wheat And Linseed Quietly Steady But Jute Strong

BOMBAY, Jan. 9.

On Wednesday, crossrates improved further.

NEW YORK COTTON QUIET.

The New York cotton market ruled quiet on account of Southern offerings and liquidation after opening very steady.

GOLD SLIGHTLY EASY BUT SILVER FIRM.

London gold was slightly easy but silver was firm.

WHEAT AND LINSEED QUIETLY STEADY.

Wheat and linseed ruled quietly steady. Jute was firm.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES STRONG.

The London Stock Exchange showed very little activity owing to the absence of demand. Giltedged securities exhibited strength on better enquiry.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1935.)

New York, Jan. 9.

Previous closing	12.78
To-day's opening	12.79
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing	12.70
Difference	—.08

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1935.)

Liverpool, Jan. 9.

Previous closing	6.86
To-day's opening	6.89
Difference	+.03
To-day's closing	6.88
Difference	+.02

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May / ..... Rs. 242

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Jan. 9.

Cotton displayed considerable steadiness owing to the fact that Government agencies' selling was almost completed but the enquiry was rather limited as a result of which prices could make little headway. The future trend of the market will largely depend upon growers' offerings to the Government pool which at present averages about 200 bales daily. Some foreign buying appeared but southern offerings and liquidation checked the rise.

Trading in May commenced at 12.79 i.e one point higher than the previous closing. Prices improved on speculative buying and trade calling together with some covering influenced by better Liverpool cables but the quieter stock market and liquidation offset any inclination to rise with the quotation hovering around 12.37.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 12.70 with a decline of 8 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Jan. 9.

The following were the opening ranges

March (12.62/12.62) 12.71/12.71
May (12.72/12.71) 12.79/12.79
July (12.75/12.74) 12.85/12.83

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Jan. 9.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American January (6.92) 6.96
American March (6.90) 6.94
Egyptian January (8.63) 8.64
Egyptian March (8.61) 8.61

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Jan. 9.
10-45 p.m

Broach A/M. moved between Rs. 244-8 and Rs. 245-8 at night. The rate at 10-30 p.m. was Rs 244-12 with New York futures about 1 point up.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date 8-1-35	5496000	5727000
Receipts yesterday 8-1-35	11000	25000
Exports to date 8-1-35	2634000	4385000
Stock at Ports 4-1-35	3028000	4076000
Stock at Interior Towns 4-1-35	881000	2161000
Stock at Liverpool 4-1-35	925000	1007000
Visible Supply 4-1-35	6758000	9115000
Quantity in Sight 4-1-35	6155000	9035000
Quantity out of Sight 4-1-35	4715000	6455000

CARDAMOM SALES.

Bombay, Jan. 9.

The Secretary, Cardamom Krishigars Sangh, Kombai wires under Wednesday's date. The result of to-day's auctions, prices per thulam of 816 tolas, weight ungarbled Estate Bulk Tharaipadams 21, Malabar Storepadams 22 to 25, Gandhipara Mysore 37/4. Sold 600 thulams. Market is firm.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Jan. 9.

Previous closing	4.91 1/4
To-day's opening	4.91 3/4
To-day's closing	4.92 5/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Jan. 9.

Previous closing	4.91 1/8
To-day's opening	4.91 1/8
To-day's closing	4.92 7/16
Difference	+.01 5/16

FRANC RATE

London, Jan. 9.

Previous closing	74.21
To-day's opening	74.25
To-day's closing	74.34
Difference	+.13

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Jan. 9.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.91 1/8 and then improved to 4.91 3/16 subsequently firming up to 4.92 3/8.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.92 7/16.

The franc opened at 74.25 thereafter fluctuations were rather slow.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 74.34.

LONDON SILVER

London, Jan. 9.

The market was steady.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	24 5/16d.	24 9/16d.
Forward	24 7/16d.	24 11/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Jan. 9.

Gold (£7-2-0) £7-1-11

BULLION

London, Jan. 9.

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Silver Spot (24 5/16d.) 24 9/16d.
Gold per ounce (£7-2-0) £7-1-11

DISCOUNTS

London, Jan. 9.

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 p.c.) 3/8 to 7/16 p.c
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 p.c.) 7/16 to 1/2 p.c.
6 months (5/8 to 11/16 p.c.) 1/2 to 1/2 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Jan. 9.
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/16) 1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay (5.58 3/4) 5.59 1/4
New York on Bombay (37.06) 37.02
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 1/4) 0.91 1/2
London on Milan (57.25) 57.28
London on Shanghai (1-4 7/8) 1-4 3/4
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Jan. 9.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 64/11, 64/14 and 65/4. The market was more active on speculative buying and covering with prices gradually rising while better London cables also induced renewed buying and covering. Prices closed steady at Rs. 64/14, 65/1 and 65/7.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 35/2, 35/2/9 and 35/3/9. Trading was rather quiet in the absence of good demand and prices gave way under liquidation and scattered selling influenced by firmness of sterling and closed steady at Rs. 35/1/6, 35/2/3 and 35/3/3.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Jan 8

February (12.26) 12.12—14
March (12.32) 12.21—11

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Jan 8

Spot silver prices declined 3/8c on Tuesday at 54 1/4 cents.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Jan. 9.

Liverpool wheat opened firm with March at 60 3/8, May 62 3/8 and July 63 7/8. The market displayed rather more activity on speculative buying and covering influenced by better foreign cables.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Jan. 9.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 1.01 1/2. The market showed very little activity owing to the absence of any interest with no important transactions pasing.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Jan. 9.

Argentine linseed opened steady with February at 12.11. The market showed some slight activity influenced by unfavourable crop reports with the price standing at 12.12

LONDON MARKETS

London, Jan. 9.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m.

METALS.

Tin (£230 7/8 buyers £231 sellers) £232 buyers £232 1/8 sellers. Steady.
Lead (£10 1/8 buyers £10 1/4 sellers) £10 3/16 buyers £10 1/4 sellers Steady.
Electrolytic Copper (£31 3/4 to £32 1/4) £31 1/2 to £32
Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-10 1/4) 0-10 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-0 1/4) 1-0 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 1/2) 0-10 1/2
Ceylon higher (2-1 1/2) 1-11

JUTE

Crop Jan-Feb. new crop (£17 3/4 sellers) £18 paid and value
Dunlop Jan (£21 sellers) £21
Lightning Jan (£19 sellers) £19

RUBBER

Spot (6 11/16) 6 5/8 paid and buyer April-June (6 7/8) 6 7/8 paid and value.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Jan-Feb. (£12 3/8 sellers) £12 3/8 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta Jan-Feb (£11 7/8 sellers) £11 13/16 sellers.
Linseed La Plata Jan (£9 11/16 sellers) £9 1/2 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal Jan (£14 sellers) £13 3/4 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

(May 1935)

Bombay, Jan. 9.

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7 2 6
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 2 9
Rates at 2-0 p.m.	7 3 3
Rates at 4-30 p.m.	7 3 3
Rates at 6-30 p.m.	7 3 6
Rates at 8-30 p.m.	7 3 0
Rates at 10-30 p.m.	7 2 9

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Jan. 9.
10-30 p.m.

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat January	4 4 6
Wheat May	4 13 9
Linseed May	7 3 3

The tone was quiet.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Jan 9

Khandesh	4,936 bales.
Central India	886 bales.
Barsi-Nugger	2,299 bales.
Hyderabad-Gaorani	611 bales.
Berar	4,121 bales.
Central Provinces	925 bales.
Dhollera	4,303 bales.
N W Provinces	1,547 bales.
Sind-Punjab	5,165 bales.
Broach	678 bales.
Compta-Dharwar	731 bales.
Western-Northerns	516 bales.
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	400 bales.
Egyptians	101 bales.
East Africans	955 bales.
Total cotton	27,768 bales.
Wheat	5,764 cwts.
Linseed	2,413 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	327 cwts.
Gingellyseed	2,256 cwts.
Poppyseed	41 cwts.
Groundnuts	25,294 cwts.
Castorseed	4,272 cwts.
Rice	12,981 cwts.
Myrabollams	3,437 cwts.
Cottonseed	21,968 cwts.
Mowraseed	88 cwts.
Gram	4,037 cwts.
Joowar	187 cwts.
Barley	362 cwts.
Bajree	536 cwts.
Coal	395 tons.

SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Jan. 9.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 35/7; Highest Rs. 35/12; Lowest Rs. 35/2; Closing Rs. 35/10

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 42/11; Highest Rs. 43/14; Lowest Rs. 42/7; Closing Rs. 43/11.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 43/15; Highest Rs. 45/2; Closing Rs 44/15

Cotton Seeds Delivery January Opening Rs. 26/11; Closing Rs. 27/5.

Cotton Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 26/12; Highest Rs. 27/7; Closing Rs. 27/2

GILT-EDGED SECURITIES STRONG ON STOCK EXCHANGE

KAFFIRS AND WEST AFRICANS VERY FIRM

Copper Easier On Speculative Re-selling

TRADING SLUGGISH IN WALL STREET

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Jan. 9.

On the Stock Exchange the volume of business was comparatively small but with a fair amount of selective buying the general tone continued good.

Giltedged securities were again a strong feature and interest was particularly maintained in Gold Minings, both Kaffirs and West Africans generally remaining very firm.

Among commodities jute was firm owing to the Government's restriction proposals. Copper was easier on speculative reselling.

Wall Street opened easy. Trading was sluggish, traders awaiting fresh incentives.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Jan. 9.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £99 5/8

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES

Wednesday. Jan 2 £99 3/4
Thursday Jan 3 £99 3/4
Friday Jan. 4 £99 1/2
Monday Jan. 7 £99 1/2
Tuesday Jan. 8 £99 5/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Jan. 9.
3-30 p.m.

Market generally were quiet but there were some good features. Giltedgeds were very firm. Mining shares and industrials were generally very steady.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£93 1/2) £93 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£112 1/2) £112 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£113 3/8) £113 5/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£121) £121 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£109 7/8) £110
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£118 3/4) £119 1/8

INDUSTRIALS

British flomeactores 7 p.c. Preference cumulative (28-4 1/2) 28-4 1/2
Marks and Spencer Splits share 5-10 1/2) 5-10 1/2
Hydro Electric (dol 4 3/8) dol 4 3/8
Musical Industries (31-6) 31-6
Princhin Johnson (13-10 1/2) 13-10 1/2
Imperial Chemical Def (38-1 1/2) 38-1 1/2
Imperial Chemical Ord. (10-6) 10-7 1/2
Woolsworth New Ford (111-10 1/2) 113
Realisation 1930 (£88 1/2) £86 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (52-0) 52-0
University Ordinary (24-9) 24-9
Ford Motors (37-9) 37-9
Cables and Wireless (6 7/8) 6 7/8
British American Tobacco (128-9) 128-9
Camera 'A' (£7 1/2) £7 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ord (142-6) 143-3
P and O S N Co Defd (17-9) 17-9
Distillers (94-9) 94-9
Bredrurd Dyers (10-9) 10-9
British Celonese (12-3) 12-3
J and P Coates Ordinary (67-6) 67-6
Courtaulds Ordinary (49-6) 49-6
Fine Cotton Spinners (10-0) 10-0
Western Ltd Ordinary (10-7 1/2) 10-4 1/2
Inter Nickels (24 3/8) 24 1/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-6) 6-6
Tata Iron and Steel (£111) £111

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western Ord (£51 1/2) £51 1/2
L M S Ford (£21) £21
L N E R Defd (£7 1/4) £7 1/4
Southern Dutch (£22 1/4) £21 3/4
Landing Pass 5 per cent Stock (£136 1/2) £137
London 'G' Stock (£98 1/4) £98 1/4

INDIAN LOANS

London, Jan. 9.
3 30 p.m

3 per cent Indian Stock (£94 1/4) £94 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£99 1/4) £99 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1953/60 (£114 3/4) £115
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1953/56 (£117) £117
4 per cent New Indian 1948-55 (£109 3/4) £110
5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£116 1/2) £116 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954/59) (£105 1/4) £105 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan (£113) £113

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (21-0) 21-6
Empire of India and Ceylon (35-7 1/2) 35-7 1/2
Donaro Tea (43-9) 43-9

JUTES SHARES

Bangalore (14) 14

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (24-9) 24-1 1/2
Gula Kelampong (22-6) 22-6
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (33-6) 33-6

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (61-10 1/2) 61-10 1/2
Burma Corporation 9-0) 9-0
Rio Tintos (16) £15 3/4
East Rand Proprietary (52-6) 53-0
Rand Mines (141-3) 141-3

OIL SHARES

Venezuela (40-0) 40-6
Anglo Persian (47-6) 48-9
Burma Oil (73-9) 73-9
Mexican Eagle (6-9) 7-0
Shell Transport (48-1 1/2) 48-9
Royal Dutch (£18 7/8) £18 7/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Jan. 9

The following were the opening rates

General Motors (dol 33 7/8) dol 32 5/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 12 1/4) dol 11 7/8
U S Steel Common (dol 39 5/8) dol 39 1/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 89 1/4) unquoted.

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (265-0) 265-0
Goddar New (185-3) 186-3
Moddar New (75-0) 76-3
Sub Nigel (242-6) 241-3
Spring Mines (177-6) 178-9
Union Corporation (141-3) 141-3

JUTES SHOOT UP

Effect Of Restriction Scheme

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Eagerly awaited Indian jute restriction news caused prices to rise over 7 shillings, which was somewhat unexpected as the possibility of restriction already had been discounted by the recent advance. Government's proposals are regarded as ambitious, especially in view of the voluntary character of the scheme. The market therefore was not excited. It pointed out a decrease of even 10 per cent in acreage unlikely as rising prices will cause farmers to increase sowings, especially as there is no compensation for not sowing. If the scheme had been compulsory, prices would probably have risen 2 pounds as it suggested that the area is believed only to be sufficient for needs of Indian mills without leaving surplus for export

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Jan 9

Ready Javas Rs. 13-3-9
S. S. Tanfield Rs. 3-9-9
Shipment Nov-Dec Rs. 3-9
Shipment Jan Rs. 3-9
Shipment Feb-March Rs. 3-9
Shipment April-May Rs. 3-9-6
Shipment July-Sept Rs. 3-11-6
Kesar Rs. 13-10
Saraya Rs. 13-3
Purtabpur Rs. 13-2
African 13-5.
Java Spot F. 3.10

JUTE SHARES VERY STRONG

Coals Very Steady

CALCUTTA, Jan. 9.

Jutes ruled very strong throughout the session owing to the active support from outsiders and professional operators and a large volume business was put through at sharply advancing rates, and closed firm at the best of the day.. Coals also continued very steady. Equitables and New Manbhooms marked up further from their last quotations. Teas had a dull market. Miscellaneous disclosed no special attention. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3 1/2 per cent paper 98/10 small lot; 3 1/2 per cent new loan 1947/50 102/10 small lot; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 110/12 small lot; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 119/10 small lot; 4 per cent Punjab bonds 1948 107; 5 1/2 per cent Treasury bonds 1935 102/8 small lot.

Banks:—Allahabad Bank pref 134; Imperial Bank fully paid 1560; Imperial Bank conty 414 small lot.

Coals:—Amalgamated 21; Bengal 265; Bekaro and Ranpur 8/12; Burrakur 15/8; Equitable 37/4; Hurrihandih 14/8; New Manbhoom 65/8; Sendra 14; West Jamurin 10/4.

Jutes:—Adamjee ordy 17/8; Anglo India 584; Auckland 281/8 small lot; Albion ordy 299/8; Alliance ordy 440 small lot; Bally 269/8; Barnagore 223/8; Belvedere 480 small lot; Birla 18/8; Champdany 219; Cheviot 255; Clive ordy 35/15 small lot; Dalhousie 442; Delta 455; Empire 45/12; Fort Gloster 760 small lot; Fort William 361; Ganges 520; Gourepore 870; Howrah 3/15; Hukumchand 18; India 392 small lot; Kamarhatty 665; Kankinarrah 599; Kinnison 764 small lots; Lawrence 602; Lansdowne 205 small lot; Lothian 352; Megna 57/4; National 27/8; Naihati 5261; Nuddia 80 small lt; New Central 442/8; Orient 244; Presidency 6/13; Reliance 81/12. Standard 404/8; Union 580.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 6/8; Agra electric 129 cum div; Benares 14/12; Bengal Telephone ordy 18 odd lot; Jubbulpore electric 13/4 ex div; Bengal Iron 4/12; Indian Iron and Steel 8/15; Indian standard Wagon ordy 75; Kumardhubi Engineering Kumardhubi Engineering Ord 3/10; pref 83; Marshalls and Sons 1/14; B. I. Corporation ordy 3/3; B. I. Corporation pref 154; India Paper pulp 149 ex div; Midnapore Zemindary 77.

Sugar:—Cawnpore 35/4; Champaran

Claim Of Damages For "Wrongful Dismissal"

High Court Dismisses Ex-Employee's Suit Against B. P. Trust

Judgment was delivered by Mr. Justice Tyabji at the High Court in the suit filed by Ramchandra Vithal Varadkar, claiming Rs. 18,120 from the Bombay Port Trust for alleged wrongful dismissal.

STORY OF DISMISSAL.

The dismissal arose from the plaintiff's candidature for the municipal elections in 1928 having been nominated by the residents of the Parel Ward. As under the rules governing the Port Trust employees, no outside office could be held by an employee without the sanction of the Port Trust authorities, the Chief Accountant with the sanction of the Chairman, called upon the plaintiff to withdraw his candidature. The plaintiff refused, stating that if he was elected, he would take the required sanction before accepting his seat in the Corporation.

The chief Accountant, thereupon, dismissed him on the ground of misconduct, paying him one month's salary in lieu of notice. The plaintiff had then completed 16 years' service as a clerk and was drawing Rs. 130 per month.

PLAINTIFFS' CONTENTION.

The plaintiff contended that his refusal to withdraw from the elections did not constitute misconduct and, therefore, his dismissal was wrongful entitling him to damages.

In the course of his judgment, his lordship said that a claim for damages for wrongful dismissal must be based on the general law governing the case of a master and servant. The law would be subject to certain modifications under two circumstances firstly when there was a special contract of employment and secondly when the employer was a statutory body governed by a particular statute which laid down certain rules of conduct for the employees.

CHAIRMAN'S POWERS.

In this case the question was whether having regard to the Bombay Port Trust Act and the rules made under it the plaintiff had been properly dismissed. Under the Act, the power of dispensing with the services of any officer or servant whose salary did not exceed Rs. 500 per month was vested in the Chairman of the Port Trust Board, and he had authority to delegate this power to the head of any department. In this case, it had been established that the chairman had delegated his power of dismissing an employee to the Chief Accountant. As a matter of precaution, the latter had taken the Chairman's sanction before dismissing the plaintiff.

"LAWFUL ORDER."

On the point whether the plaintiff was rightly dismissed in the case, His Lordship observed that it depended on the question whether the order of the Chief Accountant asking the plaintiff to withdraw from the elections was a lawful order. In view of the provisions of the Act, His Lordship thought that the order of the Chief Accountant was a lawful one and that the plaintiff's refusal to comply with it amounted to misconduct. The defendants were, therefore entitled to dismiss the plaintiff

DISMISSED WITH COSTS.

His Lordship dismissed the suit with costs.

Mr. K. A. Somji with Mr. M. A. Somji instructed by Messrs. Dabholkar and Jeshtaram, appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. G. G. O'Gorman instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., represented the defendants.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Jan 9

The local silver market was steady to-day with a fair enquiry. Foreign advices were better than expected and professional operators were covering sales. It is said that there was some buying by America in London silver market. Shanghai T T on London was quoted to-day 1-4 7/8. In the local market prices opened at Rs. 64/10 and advanced to Rs. 64/15. At this level there was some liquidation which checked the rise and prices were quoted at Rs. 64/13. The gold market was fairly steady with a limited turnover.

Later there was a good enquiry for silver which improved prices but gold prices declined on long liqtidation.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	64 12 0
February settlement	64 15 0
March settlement	65 4 0
Ready gold	35 2 9
February settlement	35 2 9
March settlement	35 3 9

COTTON TENDERS

Bombay, Jan 8

	To-day	Total
Bengal D J	3550	30650
Oomra D J	nil	nil

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURE

Montreal, Jan 8

March 54.70—20
May 55.15—05
July 56.09—

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool:—
Liverpool New York May 130 at Cross Rate 4.91 1/4
Bombay Liverpool:—
Broach A/M 1935 243 Liverpool May 1935 6.88 Rs 56 1/2 at Exchange 1/6
Bombay New York:—
Broach A/M 1935 243 New York May 12.78 Rs. 46 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.91 1/4

SITABALDI BOMB CASE

Approver Continues His Statement

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Jan. 9.

Continuing his statement the approver said two or three days after meeting at the Kalika Printing Press he met Nago in a Sitabuldi Hotel where the latter showed him a cocoanut shell bomb made by Nago. Approver asked him to keep it concealed. On the 4th of November he met Nago in the morning and asked him about the press cutting in connection with the first bomb explosion for sending to Delhi with the purpose of connecting the Nagpur Party with the Delhi revolutionaries. Nago then told him not to mind about it as the same evening he was going to throw another bomb which cutting he could utilize. The approver asked him to hurry. That evening he attended the labour meeting and on his return home he was called at the Police Station where for the first time he came to know of the bomb explosion.

The approver was, while at Delhi, known as R. K. Sharma and had given his address to that effect to Abdul Majid. On returning to Nagpur he wrote a letter to Mohomed Ahmed, Delhi asking for the constitution of the Hindustan Social Republican Association.

The case was adjourned.

BRITISH BANKS EARN HIGH PROFITS

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Higher net profits of the "Big Five" prove that British banks though battling with adverse factors had a successful year. Improved trade assisted net earnings but the reduction in the income tax was chiefly responsible for the slight increase. What has been lost on swings of discounts on advances has been gained on roundabouts the giltedged market in which a big rise also greatly strengthened banks' hidden reserves.—Reuter's Special.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria, Jan 8

SAKELS—
January 16.02 plus 02
March 15.99—
May 16.10—
ASHMOUNI—
February 13.90 plus 03
April 13.90 plus 05
June 13.87 plus 05

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Jan 8

March (1.95) 1.97—01
May (1.98) 1.94—01
July (2.00) 1.97—03
September (2.04) 2.01—03

Large Sales Of Spot Cotton To Spot Mills

Sales Of Pool Cotton Finished

POOL MANAGER ANNOUNCES HOLDINGS

Spot Cotton	Futures
1,600,000 Bales	20,900 Bales

TRADE BUYING HELPS RISE

It is reported that the Manager of the Cotton pool has bought in all outstanding certificates and also all Cotton neccesary against the certificates. Present holdings of Spot Cotton are 1,600,000 bales and of futures 20,900 bales.

There was a rumour that U. S. Government have sold large amount of Spot Cotton to domestic mills and Government selling is definitely finished.

Prices in New York Cotton Market advanced on trade buying and some mills are reported increasing output as orders considerably exceed present stocks.

Bombay, Jan 8

On Tuesday the New York cotton futures market declined during the early part of the day on lower Liverpool advices but rallied later on strength of Wall Street market and trade buying.

BULLISH STATEMENT

A substantial contributing factor to the upward trend on the cotton market was the statement, credited to the Manager of the Cotton Pool, that he has brought in all the outstanding certificates and also all cotton necessary against the certificates.

BETTER CLOTH DEMAND

There is a decided improvement in the cloth demand and both retail and wholesale dealers are eager buyers. Present orders exceed the stock and some mills are increasing production. It is also learnt that mills have sold forward and now they will be able to demand better prices.

SALES OF READY COTTON

It was rumoured that the U. S. Government has sold large amount of ready to American mills and now sales of pool cotton are definitely finished. Thus in the absence of any important selling prices improved on trade buying.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton futures market opened on Tuesday at a decline of 2 to 3 points with March 12.62 and May 12.71 on lower Liverpool advices. During the first hour there was scattered selling which depressed prices further and the market reached the lowest level for the day when May delivery was quoted 12.70c.

TRADE BUYING

At this level there was steady trade buying on increased demand for dry goods and the statement of the Pool Manager discouraged sellers. Prices kept on hardening and a rise of 10 points was registered from the lowest level. The market was quiet but steady during the last half hour and closed at a rise of 4 to 5 points for near months but distant deliveries were quiet and closed at a decline of one point. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 12.90c per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans Cotton Exchange was closed on Tuesday.

On Tuesday the Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 4 points with May 6.87 in sympathy with overnight improvement in New York cotton prices. Inflationary sentiment was apparent in new buying which met scattered hedges selling but later prices advanced on trade buying. In the afternoon there was some local selling but trade callings sustained prices. The high and low levels for the day were reached during the first hour with May 6.88 and 6.83. Thus during the day prices fluctuated within a range of 2 points and the market closed quiet but steady at a net rise of 4 to 2 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices were raised by 2 points at 7.22d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was fairly steady with a moderate turnover and the market closed at a rise of 4 points. At the close January was quoted 5.76, March 5.75 and May 5.75.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton ring was quiet but steady with a limited business. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 5 to 3 points and Spot cotton prices advanced one point at 8.98. Uppers futures closed 2 to 4 points up but Spot cotton prices were reduced by 8 points at 7.89d. per lb.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria market was dull and featureless. Sakels futures fluctuated within a narrow range and closed unchanged to 2 points up. Ashmouni futures were steady and closed at a rise of 3 to 5 points.

TRADE BUYING

Messrs. M and B Stern state:—Trade buying on the statement credited to the Manager of the Pool that he has bought all outstanding certificates and sold all cotton necessary against them caused a small advance.

Secretary Wallace recently pointed out that the production of outside growths seems to have reached its maximum capacity and any further expansion cannot be except at the expense of the feed grains.

The total production of outside growths this season is estimated around 78 lacs bales against 81 1/2 lacs in 1933, which was the highest since 1907. According to the U. S. A. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the estimated world's total production during 1934 is 23 million bales which is 3,100,000 bales less than 1933, whilst the consumption for the season ending July 1934 was 25,704,000 bales against 24,751,000 bales in 1933.

BUDGET DEFICIT

Dealing with the implication of the prospective Budget deficit, financial circles in America opine that the huge spending programme does not indicate any racial inflation in the near future. It is pointed out that though the deficit is about 4,500 million dollars the Administration has not yet accounted the gold and silver profits of about 2,000 million dollars which now stands in the dollar equalisation fund, also the raising of loans against the deficit on productive public works will undoubtedly release the huge frozen credit balances with the Federal Bank which should stimulate Bond values, and any upturn in the latter would be a signal for a material improvement in Securities and commodities.

PRIVATE CABLES

New York May highest 12.80 plus 07 (12-26 p.m.)
Lowest 12.70—03 (10-42 a.m.)
Liverpool May highest 6.88 plus 05 (10-15 a.m.)
Lowest 6.86 plus 03 (10-1 a.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: There is a rumour that our Government have sold large amount of spot cotton to domestic mills and are not selling futures.

New York: Believe Government selling about finished definitely. Favour long side.

New York: American Government Pool Manager announced that holdings are 16,00,000 spot cotton, 20,900 futures and present offers of certificates at less than 200 bales daily. We think market should do better.

New York: Old crop months advance is due to pool ceasing to sell and trade buying. Advance may go somewhat further. Farmers holding back their cotton. Basis shows signs of hardening.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

New York Cotton Exchange Service cabled:—

America: Cloths quiet owing holidays and inventories but business active for the season of year; improvement expected soon since converters, wholesalers and retailers inquiring more freely. Mills well sold. Order considerably exceed stocks. Some mills increasing output.

England: Business restricted by low basis most offers. France slightly improved; rest Continent unchanged.

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

Market improved on belief that Government selling over.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 8.

March 1935	12.69+04
May 1935	12.78+05
July 1935	12.81+05
October 1935	12.63+02
December 1935	12.67+01
Middling Spot	12.80+05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

THE MARKET WAS CLOSED ON TUESDAY.

NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 8.

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
January 1935	12.64
March 1935	12.73
May 1935	12.75
New York Noon Call—	
March 1935	12.68
May 1935	12.75
July 1935	....

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Jan 8

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Forn Power Com	5
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	26
Electric Bond Common	7
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	34
Columbia Gas	7
American Tel and Tel	105
Western Union Telg	33 1/4
Radio Corporation	5
Chesapeake and Ohio	45
New York Central	20 3/4
Baltimore and Ohio R R	15
Erie R R	14
Pennsylvania R R	25
Union Pacific R R	110
Great North Pfd	17
National Distillers	27
Hiram Walker	30
Amr Tobacco B	86
Dupont de Nemours	97
Canadian Pacific	13
Allis Chalmers	17
Bendix Aviation	17
N Y N H and Hartford Com	13
Bethelehem Steel	33 1/2
United States Steel	39 1/4
American Smelting	37
Noranda Mines	35
Int Nickel of Canada	23 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	12
Kennecott Copper	18
Cerro de Pasco Copper	46
International Harvestor	42
Ford Motors of Canada 'A'	51
General Motors	32 3/4
Packard Motor	5
General Electric	23
St Oil of N J	43
Atlantic Refining	25
Socony	14 1/4
Plymouth Oil	8
American Radiator	16
Chase Bank	25 1/4
National City Bank	22
Sun Life of Canada	337
Celanese Corp of Amr	34
General Foods	34
National Dairy	17
Radio B Pfd	10
Amr Locomotive	19
Alaska Juneau	20
Sperry Corp	19

LONDON SILVER.

London, Jan. 8

Silver—Market steady.

Spot	24-5/16
Forward	24-7/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Jan 8

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7/2/0

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Jan. 8.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate, unchanged.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate, unchanged.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate unchanged.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, unchanged.

Interest Day to Day Loan, unchanged.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loan, unchanged,

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 8.

BROACH :—	
Fully Good (Good Staple) ..	5.85
Fine (Good Staple)	6.00
Superfine (Good Staple) ..	6.15
C. P. OOMRA :—	
Good (No 1 Staple)	5.68
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.83
Choice (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.98
BENGAL :—	
Good	3.75
Fine	3.85
Superfine	3.95
SCINDE —	
Good	3.85
Fine	3.95
Superfine	4.05

SEEDS.

London, Jan. 8.

Linseed, La Plata Hull C.I.F ton, Jan. sellers £9/13/9.

Linseed, Calcutta London C.I.F. ton, Jan./Feb. sellers £11/17/6.

Linseed, Bombay London C.I.F. ton, Jan./Feb. sellers £12/7/6.

Rapeseed, Toria (Hull/Con't) C.I.F. ton, Jan./Feb sellers £12/8/9.

Castorseed Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton, Jan./ sellers £12/0/0.

Cottonseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton, No offers.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Jan. 8.

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt. Jan. sellers 19/9.

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt. May/Aug. sellers 20/10-1/2.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Jan. 8.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb. 6 3/4.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Jan 8.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, parcels, Jan./Feb. sellers 21/4-1/2.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, parcels, Jan./Feb. sellers 21/9

Wheat, South Australian, parcels, Jan./Feb. sellers 23/3.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Jan. 8.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	11,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	6,000

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Jan 9

B. C. RATE—
T T D D 1/6

LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 Jan-April
Banks selling T T 1/6 May/Dec.
Banks buying T T 1/6 3/32 Jan-Feb
Banks buying D D 1/6 1/8 Jan-Feb.
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 Jan-Feb
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 Mar-July

NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 273 1/2
Banks selling T T 271 1/2
Banks buying T T 269 1/4

PARIS—
Banks selling D D 555
Banks buying D D 565

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 1/8

JAVA—
Banks selling D D 53 7/8

JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 77 1/2
Banks buying T T 77 1/8

HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 117 1/2

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 94 3/4

SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157

BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 90

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.91 1/8 8th instant
Shanghai/London 1/4 7/8 9th instant
Japan/London 1/2 9th instant
Java/London 7.21 8th instant
London/Paris 74.21 8th instant
London/Belgium 20.93 8th instant
London/Switzerland 15.12 1/2 8th instant
London/Italy 57.25 8th instant
London/Berlin 12.21 8th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 8th instant
London/New York 4.91 1/8 8th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.24 1/4 8th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.
Gold £7-2-1 7th instant £7-2-0 8th instant
Silver London ready 24 9/16 7th instant 24 5/16 8th instant
Silver London Forward 24 11/16 7th instant 24 7/16 8th instant
Silver New York Ready 54 7/8 7th instant 54 1/2 8th instant
London discounts 3 mos 7/16 per cent 7th instant 7/16 per cent 8th instant
London discounts 6 mos 1/2 per cent 7th instant 1/2 per cent 8th instant
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.
Money—Call 2 p.c.
3 Mos 1 1/2 p.c.
6 Mos 2 p.c.
Tone:—Tight.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Jan. 8

T. T. London on :—	
Berlin	12.21
Amsterdam	7.24 1/2
Brussels	20.93
Madrid	35.82
Milan	57.25
Berne	15.12-1/2
Paris	74.21
Prague	117.25
T. T. London on New York	
Closing rate..	4.91-1/8

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.

New York, Jan. 8.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 10-3/8.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 8.

	10-12 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price.
January 1935 ..		6.93+05
February 1935 ..		6.91+04
March 1935	6.90	6.90+04
April 1935		6.88+04
May 1935	6.87	6.86+03
June 1935		6.84+03
July 1935		6.83+03
August 1935 ..		6.78+03
September 1935 ..		6.75+03
October 1935 ..		6.72+03
November 1935 ..		6.70+02
December 1935 ..		6.69+02
January 1936 ..		6.69+02
Middling Spot ..		7.22+02

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 8.

SAKELLARIDIS —	
January 1935	8.66
March 1935	8.63
May 1935	8.64
July 1935	8.66
October 1935	8.62
F.G.F. Spot	8.98

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 8

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F.
Calcutta per cwt. Nominal 5/9
Bombay per cwt. sellers 5/6
Karachi per cwt. sellers 5/6

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 8.

	£
Rupee Paper, 3 1/2 per cent.	72
Indian Stock, 3 per cent. 1948 or later	94 3/4
Indian Stock, 3 1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	99-5/8
Indian Stock, 4 1/2 per cent. 1950/55	114 3-4
Consols. 2 1/2 per. cent. ..	93-1/2
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent. 1961	112-5/8
War Loan. 3 1/2 per cent. 1952	109-7/8
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	121
Victory Bonds. 4 per cent.	118-7/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	15-7/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	138-3/4
National Bank of India ..	44-3/8
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10-3/4

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan 9

Following a further rise of 5 points in New York cotton futures, the local cotton market opened to-day at Rs. 243/8 for Broach A/M delivery and advanced to Rs. 244/6 on active buying by professional operators. Later on the market was quiet under scattered long liquidation and prices were quoted at Rs. 243/8. The undertone of the market was less and there was a marked absence of any important selling.

Later on there was good enquiry. Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 2 points but it opened very steady at a rise of 3 points and later on was reported 4 points up. In the local market prices advanced to Rs. 245/12 when there came some profit-taking. Liverpool was reported 2 points up and professionals were selling. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M. Rs. 244/12
Oomra D/J. Rs. 236/4
Oomra March Rs. 232
Bengal D/J. Rs. 155/4
Broach March Rs. 158/8

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Jan 9

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	... 162	159	156	153	
Punjab	... 162	159	156	153	
Rajputana	... 162	159	156	153	
Oomra No. 3	243	240	237	233	...
C P No. 1	259	256	253	249	...
C P No. 2	250	247	244	240	...

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Jan. 9.

100 A. Damodar Nandura 237
100 A. Damodar Jalgaon 230
200 A. Damodar Botad 198 3/4
100 A. Damodar Pandharkawda 20 on 55 A. H. Diyab Hansi 150
169 S. J. David Dharangaon 234
100 S. J. Vavid Sawdha Umra Rate 100 Phinix Mill Botad 223 1/4
88 Phinix Shirpur 236
138 G. G. Kesha and Co. Dondaicha 232 1/2
111 Moon Mill Khandwa 9 on

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Jan 9

	Old	New
Bengal Superfine	...	174
Bengal Fine	152	164
Bengal F G	146	159
Sindh-Punjab Fine	152	164
Sindh-Punjab F G	146	159
Wardha-Hingt	...	251
Nagpur/Savner	...	251
Pundhurna	...	215
Yeotmal	...	243
Arvi	...	244
Ellichpur	...	242
Amraoti-Berar	229	238
Khamgaon	...	241/243
Mulkapur	...	236
Khandesh	223	235
Jalna/Sailu	228	235
Broach Fine	245	...
Punjab/American		288
Punjab/American mix		273
Cambodia	...	308/313
Miraj/Sangli	...	238/248
Compta Good	...	243/253
Bagalkot	...	226
Kampala	398	...
Busoga	395	...
Jinja	393	...

Indian Cotton Figures

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September

In full-pressed Bales.

	3 days	This year	Last year
Khandesh	4,936	66,700	80,019
Central India	880	12,484	39,699
Barsi and Nagar	2,299	31,564	55,059
Hyderabad-Gaorani	611	7,913	14,262
Berar	4,121	71,720	117,317
Central Provinces	925	17,696	25,522
Total Oomras	13,772	208,077	331,878
Dholera	4,303	50,339	6,067
N.-W. Provinces	1,547	12,163	4,227
Rajputana	...	2,453	6,341
Sind-Punjab	5,165	96,618	41,397
Broach	678	7,848	11,218
Coompta & Dharwar	331	26,073	7,338
Westerns-Northerns	516	19,352	3,152
Cocoanada	...	73	...
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	400	25,736	4,935
Persian	...	2,182	493
American	...	5,700	16,726
Egyptian & African	1,056	75,618	45,391
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	...	4	24
Total	27,768	532,236	479,187

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 3rd Jan.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day.	This year.	Last year.
Europe	1,800	113,640	135,242
Japan and China	3,222	253,555	75,440
Coast Ports	...	7,989	7,192
Up-country by Rail	...	66,663	42,403
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	..	35,961	7,407
Total	5,022	477,808	267,684

BROWN BOLD LINSEED MAY 1935 VAIDA

Bombay, Jan 9

The Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association Ltd.

	Rs.	a.	p.
9 a.m.	7	2	6
12 noon	7	2	9
2 p.m.	7	3	3
5 p.m.	7	3	3

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD

The following rates prevailed in the market on 9th day of January 1935.

Broach Fully Good Quality Vaidas.

(B.T.) April-May	1934-35
10-30	Rs. 245
12-30	Rs. 245/4
2-30	Rs. 247
4-30	Rs. 246/8
April-May	
Highest	Rs. 247/12
Lowest	Rs. 244/12

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 5th January 18,629 bales

Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934 504,468 bales

Receipts into Bombay same time last season 457,755 bales

Increase 47,713 bales

FURTHER DECLINE IN STEEL SHARES

Operators Secure Profits With Idea Of Replacing

GENERAL OUTLOOK FAVOURABLE

BOMBAY: Jan. 9.

The Local Share Bazar displayed quiet feeling with a marked absence of any fresh buying and Local Operators were inclined to liquidate a portion of their holdings with a view to replace on declines. It is reported that money rates are hardening owing to seasonal demand for money, but in view of large amounts still awaiting employment, there is no room for any substantial decline.

Some of the Industries show steady progress and this state of affairs is bound to attract good demand on all declines. It is true that the price-level is fairly high, but as long as large exports of Gold continue, money will be available at cheap rates. Thus it will be advisable to buy on all easy spots.

At the opening, there was active buying and both Hydro-Electric and Tata Steel Shares displayed firm tone. Later on prices declined on long liquidation, but at the decline there was some buying which improved prices, but the improvement was not maintained and the market closed easy.

Mill and Cement Sections were also easy with profit-taking. Bellapur Shares were quiet and Bombay-Burma Shares were weak. The recent decline is mainly due to long liquidation, which improves the technical situation of the Market.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, Jan 9.

100 Ahm. Ad.	306 4
500 Bom Cotton	55 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	940 0
250 Bradbury	108 12
100 Century	316 4
100 Central India	335 0
100 Colaba	148 2
100 Coorla	113 12
100 Crescent	7 4
250 Currim	5 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	397 8
1 E. D. Sassoon	0 4-0
100 Finlay	132 8
100 Gokak	203 12
1000 Hindustan	1900 0
100 Indore	108 12
50 Kastoorchand	0 8
100 Khatau	92 8
100 Kohinoor	226 4
250 Laxmi	845 0
100 Madhavji	13 0
250 Madras United	65 0
1000 Morarji	1525 0
250 Model	80 0
50 Mysore	108 12
200 New Great	217 8
100 Osmanshahi	70 0
100 Phoenix ...	131 4
25 Sassoon Silk	39 0
1000 Sholapur	2820 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Jan 9

Bombay Dyeing 945 946 935 937 940
Century 318 320 315 316
Central India 335 331 335
Colaba 148 145 148/2
Kohinoor 228 222 226/4
New Great 221 222 212 218 217
Simplex 105 103
Swadeshi 235 231 232
Bundi 36/6 35/8 36 35/14 35/12
Indian Cement 386 375 376 378
Tata Steel Defd 520 521 502 510 503
Tata Steel Ord 118 118/8 115 115/8 114/12 116 114/8 115/8
Bombay Steam 320 317
Tata Hydro 182 180 178 179/11
Audhra 1715 1717 1702 1705 170278
Power 1530 1535 1516 1522 1517 1525 1528 1522/8
Tram 165/10 164/1

50 Simplex	103 12
100 Swadeshi	232 8
100 Swan	71 4
25 Tata	12 8
500 Vishnu	1,607 8
1000 Western	1035 0
BANKS.	
50-100 Baroda	106 4
25-50 Central	38 12
500 Imp.	1677 8
125-500 Imp. Contry.	417 8
50-100 India	122 8
5 Union	6-3-6
CEMENTS.	
10 Bundi	35 12
70 Gwalior	126 14
250 Indian	378 12
40 Katni Def.	1272 8
100 Katni Ord.	360 0
75 Okha	205 0
10 Punjab	26 14
100 Shahabad	369 6
70 United	69 0
INSURANCE.	
15-100 Jupiter	14 4
15-75 New India	46 8
200 Oriental	4,350 0
10-100 Vulcan	8 4
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad Old	165 10
1000 Andhra Valley	1702 8
10 Ajmer	10 8
50 Bombay Tram	164 1
100 Bom Suburban	165 0
10 Broach	11 8
100 Karachi	213 12
100 Poona	195 0
100 Surat	173 12
100 Tata Hydro	179 11
1000 Tata Power	1522 8
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantij	853 12
100 Ahm. Patty	123 0
100 C. Province	87 0
100 Dhond Baramati	87 0
100 Gujrat	75 0
100 Mandra Bhon	93 0
100 Pachora Jamner	91 8
100 Sara Surajgunge	95 0
500 Tapty Valley	781 4
MININGS	
10 Shivrajpur	31 8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT

Bombay, Jan 9

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 98/7	
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 98/7	
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 111	
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 111	
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 119/7	
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 119/8	

(AN ARREAS)

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 110/8	
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 120	
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 111/8	
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D I 103/7	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

(CASH.

3 per cent 1941 Cash 101/4	
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 102/10	
4 per cent 1943 106/2	
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 117	
5 per cent 1939/44 108/4	
5 per cent 1940/43 109	
5 per cent 1935 101 7	
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 109	
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 102/11	

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 105	
4 per cent M Deb 1974 104/8	
5 per cent M Deb 1959 116	
6 per cent M Deb 1954 127/4	
6 per cent R P T 1956 127/4	
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 108	

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 98/7 and after declining to Rs. 98/6 improved to Rs. 98/8. At this level there was some realising which depressed prices as above.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Jan 8

Broach A/M 1935 opening 239; highest 240 1/4; lowest 238 3/4; closing 239 1/2

Oomra D/J opening 228; highest 229; lowest 228; closing 228 2/4

Oomra March opening 223; highest 225; lowest 223; closing 224 3/4

Bengal D/J opening 151 1/2; highest 151 1/2; lowest 150 1/2; closing 150 1/2

Bengal March opening 154 1/4; highest 154 3/4; lowest 154; losing 154

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Jan 8

March (64 1/4) 59 7/8—3/8d
May (62 1/4) 61 7/8—3/8d
July (63 7/8) 63 1/2—3/8d

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Jan 8

May (1.01 5/8) 1.01 5/8—
July (0.94 1/8) 0.93 7/8—1/4c
September (0.92 3/8) 0.92 3/8—

LONDON METALS.

London, Jan 8.

	£
Copper Braziers	41-3/4
Yellow Metal	35
Spelter Hard Indian Brands..	12-3/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge..	12-3/4
Tin English Ingots Liverpool F.O.B	231

30 Tata Steel Def.	503 12
75 Tata Steel Ord.	115 0
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 Alcock	217 8
50 Belapur Sugar	258 2
250 Bombay Steam	317 8
125 Bombay Burma	404 6
50 Bombay Burma Contry	131 14
8sh. Bri. B. Petrol	3 14
50 Bombay Telephone	117 0
100 Ind. Bleaching	152 8
100 Ind. Radio Def.	530 0
100 Ind Radio Ordy.	511 4
1000 Port Canning	582 8
15 Scindia	14 8
30 Tata Construction	91 4
25 Tata Oil	21 4
PREFERENCE.	
7 p.c. Andhra Velly	1355 0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	285 0
7 p.c. Bombay Tram	82 0
5 p.c. Central India	516 4
7 p.c Katni 1st	133 12
7 p.c Katni 2nd	151 4
7½ p.c. Punjab Cement	14 8
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	137 8
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1410 0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	180 0
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	170 12
5½ p.c. Tata Mill	17 8
7 p.c. Vishnu	655 8

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

JUPITER GENERAL
has various schemes of LIFE INSURANCE to suit all J9

REGD. NO. B. 1063

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1935

JUPITER GENERAL
will gladly supply full particulars about life Insurance for mere asking. J10

WOMEN JOIN PROTEST AGAINST J. P. C. SCHEME

"Recommendations As Whole Not In True Interests Of India"

NEW DELHI, Jan. 8.

A joint statement has been issued by the All-India Women's National Council and the Women's Indian Association after a meeting held this afternoon at which a series of resolutions were passed putting forth the women's viewpoint "vis a vis" the J. P. C. recommendations. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presided and representatives from Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi and various provinces attended.

The statement reads: "We feel that the Joint Parliamentary Committee was animated by a genuine desire to bring women in greater numbers on the electoral rolls and give them a definite place in the Legislature under the new constitution. For this spirit of sympathy with us and also for the unqualified recognition of the part that women must play in the public life of the country, we place on record our sincere appreciation.

SCHEME UNACCEPTABLE.

At the same time, however, we feel constrained to express in no uncertain terms our inability to accept the recommendations as they stand for the following reasons:—

(1) We claim that there should be a declaration of rights in which the removal of sex disabilities should be clearly stated. We draw attention to the fact that the word "sex" has been omitted for eligibility for holding public offices, etc. (see para 67, volume one of J. P. C. Report). While feeling keenly this omission as a grave injustice to us despite our repeated demands in this connection we hope the same may even now be rectified.

(2) "The greater number of women enfranchised under the recommendations are going to be wives and widows of property holders and to this number have been added the wives of men with military service qualifications of vote and pensioned widows and mothers of military officials and soldiers.

UNDEMOCRATIC.

"Our reasons for our strong objection to this method of enfranchisement have been stated in clear language on more than one occasion. They still hold good and we regret that despite our protest a qualification wholly unacceptable to us is being sought to be imposed on us. We reiterate our belief in the equitable method of election and attach equal importance to the quality as well as quanity of women's vote. We object strongly to the doubling of votes for any vested interest as being against all cannons of justice for the poor, who constitute India's main population and as being against all democratic principles. We again urge the acceptance of our proposals for the introduction of adult suffrage, to begin with, in urban areas for the purposes of increasing our electoral numbers.

(3) "In our opinion far too much weight has from the outset, been laid on the administrative difficulties, where women are concerned. This opinion is practically strengthened by the number of 'purdah' women who went to the polls in the recent Assembly elections. We protest strongly against the invidious differentiation that has been made between provinces with regard to the literacy and property qualifications.

RESERVATION OPPOSED.

(4) "We have not swerved from our conviction that we do not on principle approve of the reservation of seats in legislatures for ourselves or for any particular interest. Nevertheless, seeing that this expedient may unfortunately be imposed on us during the transition period, we deplore the entire omission of women from Assemblies in several provinces and the total exclusion, for whatever reason, of women of the North-West Frontier Province from all citizenship rights, including franchise. We feel very strongly that in the case of those provinces, where women may be said to be less vocal, the exclusion of their representatives from the legislatures constitute a grave omission and neglect of the very cause for which we stand. We also claim that no disability shall attach to women in any province that may be duly created.

(5) "If certain selected provinces are to be definitely burdened with second chambers, we see no reason whatsoever why women should not be accorded a definite place in all these as well as the Council of State. We regard it as our inherent right and must, therefore, protest against this omission.

"NO NOMINATION."

(6) "With Lord Lothian we are 'unrepentant believers in the system of direct election' and we, therefore, object with all possible emphasis to indirect election at any time or for any one. We refuse likewise to accept nomination for legislatures.

(7) "We urge that the disqualification of candidates should not follow on conviction for a criminal offence involving a sentence of imprisonment exceeding one year, where such ofience does not involve any moral turpitude (see para 77 Volume one of the J. P. C. report).

In conclusion the joint statement says "while mentioning the above details we wish to make it clear that even if we had secured or secure for ourselves all that we had wished for or wish to secure and if at the same time we felt that the recommendations as a whole were not in the true interests of India, we should as women, the natural guardians of the future generation, feel it our bounden duty to deny all the special privileges for ourselves for the sake of the common good.

"In the light of the general criticism on the report we know that the recommendations are not acceptable to all shades of representative opinion in the country. We, therefore, join in this widespread protest and still hope against hope that the new constitution may eventually be so modified as will meet with general approbation."—A. P.

The First Annual Sports meeting for school children was held on Sunday evening at the Shivaji Park, Dadar, under the auspices of the South Indian Welfare Society, Mr. W. R. G. Smith, the Commissioner of Police (centre) presided, (Seated) Mrs. Tyebji (3rd from left), Chairman of the Schools Committee, Mrs. Smith, and Dr. M. C. Javle (2nd from right), ex-Mayor.

TO END FREIGHT WAR

Delhi Conference To Discuss Admission Of Small Steamship Companies

The "Bombay Chronicle" understands that a definite step will be taken by the Conference Lines in the Shipping Conference shortly to be held at Delhi to make the small Steamship Companies an integral part of the Indian Mercantile Marine.

This Shipping Conference is convened after nearly three years and as a sequel to the insistent demand made by the Association of the Small Steamship Companies at the beginning of last year to end the freight war and give free scope to the expansion of the Indian seaborne trade.

Representatives from all shipping concerns have left for Delhi where, it is understood, avenues for an amicable settlement will be devised and view points of the various shipping concerns discussed and decided.

Although the Conference is convened in its private capacity the representatives of the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company British India Steam Navigation Company and the Scindia Steam Navigation Company are joining the conference, it is understood, at the request of Sir Joseph Bhore, Commerce Member, who has sent a circular to all Shipping Companies and wherein reference has been made to the existence of scope for a sympathetic understanding between the small companies and the Conference Lines.

The Bombay Steam Navigation Company has also sent its representative.

Mr. Walchand Hirachand who has gone to Delhi to represent the Scindia Steam Navigation is understood to be participating in another conference regarding the Burma trade

The trend of discussion that the Conference is liable to take at Delhi is still kept confidential.

NO RATE WARS IN FUTURE?

What Shipping Conference Wants To Achieve

NEW DELHI, Jan. 9.

The Shipping Conference which meets in the Commerce Member's room on the 11th and 12th January will be attended, among others, by Mr. Campbell, representing the British India Steam Navigation Company, Mr. Walchand Hirachand of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Sir Chunilal Mehta of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company and Mr. Sharif Hussain of the Eastern Steam Navigation Company.

In the past there have been rate wars, but at present there is comparative peace. The Government of India are taking the opportunity of bringing together the parties concerned, so that they may have a full and frank exchange of views and arrive at such a mutual understanding as may prevent rate wars in future. Questions relating to coastal shipping, with particular reference to the West Coast, are likely to be discussed at the Conference.—A. P.

Sir Joseph Kay, who is the new Chairman of the Bombay Millowners' Association.

SHORTAGE OF FOOD IN CEYLON?

Failure Of Crops And Its Sequel

COLOMBO, Jan. 9.

A shortage of food is threatened during the first half of this year according to the reports of the different Government Agents of the Island.

The worst affected district in this respect are the Central Province, North-Western Province, Eastern Province and North-Central Province. Even in the Northern Province owing to delay in the rains paddy cultivators are faced with an almost certain failure of crops.

The "United Press" understands that the Board of Ministers will discuss this impending disaster at a meeting this week.—United Press.

RESERVE BANK

Taylor Leaves Calcutta To Attend Central Board Meeting

NEW DELHI, Jan. 9.

Mr. J. B. Taylor, Deputy Governor of Reserve Bank, left today for Calcutta to attend the first meeting of the Central Board of Reserve Bank to be held in Calcutta on January 14. He is expected back here about January 17.

Taking over the staff of the Currency Department and that of the Public Debts Branch of Imperial Bank, accommodation of Reserve Bank staff and the probable date of floating shares in market will be some of the items of discussion and settlement.

Unless any difficulties crop up, which the authorities do not foresee now, shares will be on sale early in spring and the Bank will start operations from July 1, 1935.—United Press.

MANY PARCELS MISSING

Two Railway Employees Arrested In Connection With Punjab Mail Theft

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 9

Further details of the disappearance of some bags containing insured parcels worth about Rs. 10,000 from the 5 Up Punjab Mail, addressed to Allahabad and Delhi, are now available.

It is said that four mail bags, two of which were intended for Allahabad and two for Delhi, were despatched from Kiul on Jan. 3 by the 3 Up Punjab Mail and they were transferred to the 1 Up Calcutta Mail at Moghul Sarai on the morning of January 4.

The two bags left at Allahabad R.M.S. sorting-office were opened at about 11 a. m. and it is alleged that parcels of the value of Rs. 9,400 and three registered letters, which the insured bag was purported to contain, were found missing, the other bag containing ordinary mails was intact. The matter was at once reported to the Railway Police who took up investigation and started immediate inquiries.

Later, information was received from Delhi that one insured bag received there was without two insured parcels of the value of Rs. 700, which the bag was supposed to contain. According to information which has not yet been confirmed, a few of the registered articles were also missing from the Delhi bag.

Akbar Hussain, Railway Mail Service sorter of Allahabad, who is said to have brought the bags from Moghul Sarai to Allahabad, was arrested on suspicion on January 6, while the Railway Mail Service peon, on leave, by name Amir Hussain, who is suspected by the police to have travelled with Akbar Hussain from Moghul Sarai to Mirzapur, was also arrested at Moghul Sarai on January 6.

Investigation is proceeding. A party of police has proceeded to Kiul for further inquiries.—United Press.

SCHEME FOR JUTE RESTRICTION

Bengal Govt. Issues Communique

CALCUTTA, Jan. 9.

The Government of Bengal have issued the following communique at 12 noon to-day on the position of jute:—

"The Government have considered necessary to stop taking the whole area as 16 annas. They decide upon restricting 5 annas, in other words the area to be planted this year with jute should be 11 annas of the last year's acreage.

There was a tremendous crowd at the gate of Bengal Secretariat for the communique and a large force was requisitioned to control the crowd.

The announcement, it is hoped will improve the present jute position.—United Press.

SPECULATION IN COTTON TRADE MUST BE STOPPED

Seth Begraj Pleads For Democracy At Brokers' Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Bombay Cotton Brokers Association Ltd. took place yesterday.

Mr. Begraj Gupta, the President of the Association in opening the proceedings made the following observation.

At the outset he made a few remarks as to how the Association has obliged to hand over their Trading hall to the East India Cotton Association without being able to follow the usual constitutional procedure as the alternative was to lose Government protection and thereby jeopardise the interests of the Cotton Trade.

Proceeding the President said that the Government forced on them more representatives of the growers class (agriculturists), so much so the Brokers who are the mainstay of exchanges a the world over were in a minority in the Constitution of the Board. He also referred to the allegations made anonymously in a local English Daily and the talk of lowering the voting capacity of the Brokers. Referring to this he said "I want to say this much that voting capacity has not been a free gift of anybody's favour given to the brokers, so that it can be so easily taken away."

PLEA FOR DEMOCRACY

He peaded for democracy regarding improvement of trade saying that can only be brought about when the constitution of the E. I. C. A. is fully democratic!

Referring to the fixation of time for Trading and the diffusion of interests in the market the President said "The only way out of this is that the East India Cotton Association should have unitary control! For this he pleaded that Government Legislation was the only remedy and urged patience saying, it is proper that all should unitedly make efforts to reach that goal with patience! He advised them to await the action of Government.

"SPECULATIVE EVIL."

Evil in India in the matter of 'Forward Transactions' and appealed to the Public Leaders and Government to combat the evil and checkmate it effectively.

Speaking of the early restoration of the evening sessions of Forward Trading at Sewree, he said "I am grieved it has become a matter of long age. This place provided the need of a business club to the cotton trade

The Balance sheet for the year ending 7th November, 1934 was passed. The report for the year of the Managing Committee was also unanimously passed.

A new managing committing was elected with Begraj Gupta as president. J. Dossabhai and Brijlal Rungta as vice-presidents, and Pratapray Manmohandas and Chiranjilal Loyalkar as joint secretaries.

The same auditors C. H. Supariwala and Co. with the same remuneration were retained.

No additional number of members was granted. The old number 400 is retained.

At an extraordinary General Meeting held at 12 noon on Wednesday 9th January the chief matter that came before the new committee was, that the annual subscription of members be reduced from Rs. 31 to Rs. 11 from the current year!

The resolution was passed by a majority vote.

BIHAR COUNCIL BYE-ELECTION

Mr. S. K. P. Sinha Returned Unopposed

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, Jan. 9.

Mr. S. K. P. Sinha, ex-District Engineer, Gaya, was yesterday declared elected without contest to the Legislative Council from Patna division, non-Mohammadan urban. The bye-election was caused by the death of Mr. Rajeshwari Prasad.

Mr. Sinha recently figured in the sensational case of damages against the Gaya District Board and Khan Bahadur Hamid, Government Special Officer, and was awarded damages of over Rs. 75,000. Mr. Sinha is a well-known figure and a member of the Patna University Senate.

PILOT LOSES BEARINGS AND DRIFTS

Mr. Patel Forced To Land At Bhuj After Long Wanderings

(From A Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Jan. 6.

Mr. Jamshed Patel, an England-returned "A" licensed pilot of the Bombay Flying Club, who was undertaking a test flight from Drigh to Pad Idan in connection with his "B" licence examination, is reported to have lost his bearings and drifted to the south.

Mr. Patel left Drigh Road Civil Aerodrome on the morning of the 1st., and was due to complete the flight to Pad Idan via Hyderabad (Sind) within eight hours. Great anxiety was felt as the pilot did not return within the scheduled time, and early next morning a party consisting of three aeroplanes of the Karachi Aero Club piloted by Major Jones, Mr. Gadgil, and Messrs. Pardhy and Sharma left in search of the missing airman. The search party returned without finding the airman, and on the evening of the 3rd, Mr. Patel sent a telegram stating that he had landed safely at Bhuj, a landing ground over 300 miles south of Karachi Air Port.

Mr. Patel arrived here on the morning of the 4th, along with Mr. Gadgil, who had been sent to lead the pilot back. Mr. Patel is reported to have lost the map while flying, and in turning to head for Karachi Air Port, he is said to have drifted south to Bhuj. Mr. Patel was forced to land when he could not locate Karachi Air Port, and after inquiries found that he was only 30 miles from Bhuj. Mr. Patel experienced great difficulty in finding his whereabouts, and lost two days in tracing his position.

Mr. Patel hails from Bombay.

FAST BEFORE MAHATMA'S HUT

Birla's Persuasion Proves Unavailing

SHAMSUNDER TO FAST UNTO DEATH?

(From Our Correspondent)

DELHI, Jan. 8.

Gandhiji spent over an hour trying to settle the question of Shamsunder who is observing Satyagraha and fasting in front of Gandhiji's hut for the last four days. Lala Shankerlal of Delhi Cloth Mills was also present. Shamsunder demanded that the hawkers be given cloth on wholesale price, plus eight annas per cent commission, while the Mills are ready to allow two annas off, on every one rupee two annas, at retail price.

Many alternatives were put forward. Mr. G. D. Birla offered Shamsunder a job, but the conversations broke through, whereafter Shamsunder announced he would continue his fast unto death and continue Satyagraha not before Gandhiji's hut but somewhere in the city.

He shouted much and seemed to be losing his balance of mind, striking his face on the ground.

FOR GUJARAT FARMERS' RELIEF

Manilal Kothari Busy Collecting Funds

BARODA, Jan. 9.

Sjt. Manilal Kothari has been here since 6 days for collecting funds for Gujerat farmers. In all, he has collected about Rs. 7,000 and the figure is expected to reach Rs. 10,0000. The local workers here helping him in the task.

At a public meeting he appealed to citizens and students of Baroda to contribute for the fund. After staying for one day, he will go to Ratlam and Bharatpur to resume work of B.B. and C.I. Railway Employees' Association.—United Press.

INDO-CEYLON 'PHONE SERVICE

Will Be Inaugurated Shortly

COLOMBO, Jan. 9

The official inauguration of the telephone service between Ceylon and India will take place very shortly the work in connection with it having been almost completed at the moment.

It was possible to begin the testing of the line owing to the fact that the repeater instruments intended for Talaimannar had already arrived and had been installed.

It has been suggested that His Excellency the Governor should on the occasion converse with the Governor of Madras or with the Viceroy of Inda but no definite arangements have yet been made.—United Press.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.